The Bombay Gazette,

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WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, Church Street, suitable for Offices, with extensive Godowns below. Apply to

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA.

Church Street, No. 5, 28th May 1862.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Love Lane, lately vacated by Mr. E. Marshman. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

PREMISES in Apollo Street. Apply at the office of Mr. H. G. Briggs, opposite the Secretariate.

TO LET.

AN OFFICE TO LET. Apply to Messrs. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. No. 10, Hummum Street.

TO LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 103, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs Remington & Co., Cotton Mills. Apply to MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, No. 32, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in a good position, on Malabar Hill, from the 15th June to the 31st October 1862.—Apply to "L.," at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 29th May 1862.

TO LET.

THE UPPER PREMISES at No. 10, Forbes Street lately vacated by Messrs. Herbert & Co.

Apply to S. TYABJEE & Co.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—

2 Bungalows in Byculla—5 Bungalows on Malabar Hill, 3 in Mazagon—1 in Girgaum—2 in Upper Colaba, Beach Road, facing the sea—and one in Lower Colaba.

2 well commodious and airy Bungalows, in Breach Candy.

1 splendid House, in Fort—3 extensively large rooms for Offices.

2 Bungalows in Sattara—Lodge and "Rose Cottage.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also four houses and two shops to let in the Fort.

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

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FOR SALE.

PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles, Metal, or other Roofing.

Also,

Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Boston; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families, it has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It is not unfrequently said of it,—"*We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without* Pain Killer." It gives immediate relief in case of scald or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels; and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, makes it eminently worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.

Price, 12 Annas per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MESSRS. S. D'ESPERANCE & Co.,

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale and Retail Woollen Warehouse.

Established 1846.

THE following price list will give the Public a most advantageous opportunity to purchase every description of wearing apparel, Civil, Military, and Naval.

S. D' Esperance & Co. are now in a position to guarantee that all orders will be punctually and satisfactorily executed, and that as regards, Fit, Style and Workmanship unsurpassed.

Superfine Black Dress Suits from	Rs. 48	
Tweed Suits	18	
All wool and light texture	25	
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Single Milled Scotch Tweeds	35	
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Riding Trowsers	10	
Bedford Cord, best quality	20	
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Naval and Military Uniforms 25 per cent. cheaper than any other Establishment.

Shops supplied with cut lengths, good-white Shirts, with linen fronts, 25 per dozen.

Shirt Collars, 6 per dozen.

Merimo Vests and Pantaloons very cheap,

Drab felt Hats	Rs. 5	
Superfine Black Hats	8	

Balmorao Caps.

Sicilian, Oxonian, Sardian, Hungarian and every description of Fancy Hats at very moderate prices.

English and French made Boots and Shoes

Umbrellas	Rs. 1	8
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Perfumery, Various		
The best make in Hosiery-Socks	5	0

Neck-ties, Braces, Money Bags, Swimming Belts &c. &c., Waterproof Clothing.—*Terms Cash.*

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., have just received for sale on commission, a MESS TENT of extensive dimensions, and in good order, at Rs. 400. It can be seen pitched near their Medical Hall, Byculla.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

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TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

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THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS

Harness Makers, &c.,

No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)

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Also

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

MILITARY BRASS BANDS AND REED BANDS.

HERBERT & Co. have now in stock the following sets of Musical instruments, all carefully toned and attested with each other, forming sets of Instruments for Military and other Bands;—

A complete (Brass, Stringed, and Reed) Band of (50) performers, suitable for any large stations, or Depot for troops in India. The classification of the Instruments can be altered and adapted to circumstances, and the amount increased or lessened according to the number of Instruments required.

1 E flat Clarionet, Cocoa-wood, with white metal keys, rings &c.
6 B flat do do., with all the newest improvements.
2 C. natural do. do. do.
1 A. flat do. do. do.
1 Boehm Clarionet—a most perfect instrument for Solos.
6 First Violins (Primo) Cremona Models.
2 Second do. (Secondo) Stradaurius Model.
1 Tenor do. (Tenore.)
2 Violoncellos (Basso)
Spare bows, bridges, strings, &c., in addition to the complete fit up which the above stringed instruments have.
3 Flutes, viz. Concert, third, and octave
2 Bassoons.
1 E. flat double-tubed Metal Clarionette.
3 B flat do. do. all electro silver.
1 Soprano Cornet.
2 Cornet-a-pistons (Courtois)
2 Alto Horn (Upright Bell.)
2 Trumpets (Long Model.)
2 French Horns.
3 Valve Trombones, Alto, Tenor, and Bass.
2 Baritone Horns B. Flat and E. Flat.
2 Euphonions C. and B. flat.
2 Bombardons B. flat and E. flat.
1 Ophicleide Bass B. flat.
1 45 inch Gong (or Orchestral) Drum with solid felt-headed beaters.
1 36-inch Bass Drum Brass Shell.
1 25-inch Tenor do. wood do.
1 Quadrille Drum (Patent.)
1 Pair of Turkish Cymbals.
1 Large Size Military Triangle and Beater.
1 Extra Size Military Metronome with tripod stand for marking with precision the time of different "Steps" in marching music.

The above complete set of Instruments can be used in every possible contingency likely to occur—the Stringed and Reed Instruments with Flutes forming with the Gong Drum a first class Band of 26 or more performers seldom met with on this side of India.

FOR A BAND OF SIX MEN.

1 Soprano Cornet in E. flat.
1 Cornopeon in B. flat.
1 Tenor Alt Horn E. flat & F.
1 Trumpet in F.
1 Alt Horn in B. flat.
1 Bass Euphonion in C. & B. flat.

6 Instruments all complete with the full complement of crooks, valves, and pistons, of the newest and most serviceable descriptions with a strongly fitted up and painted case for each Instrument. Cash for the whole Rs. 500.

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1 Soprano Cornet E. flat.
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2 Alto Horns in C. & B. flat.
2 Cornet-a-pistons B. flat.
1 Tenor Alt Horn in E. flat & D. flat.
1 Tenor Horn in B. flat & A. flat.
1 Euphonion in C. & B. flat.
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10 Instruments complete with all their appurtenances in strong black painted boxes. Cash for the whole set Rs. 800.

BAND OF SIXTEEN MEN.

1 Soprano Cornet in E. flat.
2 Alto Horns in C. and B. flat.
4 Cornet-a-pistons in B. flat.
2 Trumpets in F.
2 Tenor Alt Horns F. & E. flat & E. flat & D. flat.
2 Baritones do C. & B. flat & B. flat & A. flat.
2 Euphonions in C. & B. flat.
1 Bombardon in E. flat & F.

16 Instruments complete in boxes with all their requisites, warranted in tune and tone. Cash for the whole 1450.

FOR A REED BAND OF SIXTEEN MEN.

1 E. flat Cocoa-wood Clarionet best quality.
4 B. flat do. do. do.
3 Flutes, viz., Piccolo: F or third; and Concert Flute.
1 Cornet-a-piston in B. flat.
1 Trumpet in F.
2 French Horns.
1 Bass Trombone in F. & G.
1 Alt Horn in B. flat & A. flat.
1 Euphonion in C. & B. flat.
1 Bombardon on E. flat & F.

16 Instruments of the first class quality all warranted in tune with each other and complete with the usual accompaniments of mouth pieces, reeds, boxes, &c. &c. Cash for the whole Rs. 1,500.

2 Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—Nearly the whole of above are now opened out; the large Gong Drum and Bassoons with one or two other Instruments will arrive in ships due next month.

CAUTION.—LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, even if dipped in water. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," so others are often substituted.

R. L. and Co. having just built an extensive Manufactory are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice orders, made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

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JUST LANDED for Ship *Crown Point*, and for sale at Ice House—

Fresh and Dried Apples.
Prime Hams.
New Butter, sent out in Ice.
Fresh Cheese, ditto.
Salted Neats Tongues.
No. 1 Mackarel.
Tobacco of a superior quality to any sent here before.
Excellent Mess Beef and Pork, quiet new.
White Ash Oars of different lengths.
Two hundred dozen neat, light Wooden Pails, tastily painted.

Also an Invoice of clear Deal Planks and Boards.

A small lot of American Rail Road Sleepers Burnetized.

JAMES REYNELL.

Bombay, Ice House, June 10th 1862.

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DR. EDWARD SMITH ON HEALTH AND DISEASE, as influenced by the daily, Seasonal and other Cyclical changes in the human system. Small 8vo. Rs. 8.

"This is a very remarkable book. It contains the result of a vast amount of original observation of facts, and a thoughtful application of the observed facts to practical purposes."—*Athenæum.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LOST between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening of the 3rd June instant, between the Bank of Bombay and the Boree Bunder Railway Station, a small Circular Gold Locket containing grey hair; any one who may find the same and will bring it to the English Hotel, Military Square, will (if required) be paid three times the intrinsic value of the Locket.

N. B.—The Locket has a deep indentation on one side.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN in our Firm, ceased on the 9th day of April last.

TREACHER & Co.

13th May 1862.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have on commission sale, a complete set of INSTRUMENTS for a brass Band, by Boosey, the whole of which are nearly new, (having been but recently purchased by the Officers of one of H. M.'s Regiments, that has lately been disbanded,) and are offered with other necessary accompaniments for a Band, at Rs. 700.

P. S.—The above are on view at their Fort Establishment.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

Mrs. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations that she has just received Overland the following, viz:—

Ladies Hats richly trimmed with Velvet and Feathers.
Crinoline and Straw Hats for Children.
Crinoline and Straw Bonnets for Ladies.
White and Black Barège Burnouses.
White and Black Lama ditto.
Colored and Striped Mohair for Dresses and Burnuvates.
White, Black and Colored Lama Shawls.
Large Woollen Plaid Shawls.
White and Colored Ostrich Feathers and Flowers.
Steel Petticoats and French Corsets.
Invisible and Fancy Hair Nets.
Lace and Tulle Bridal Dresses.
White Lace and Tulle Square Bridal Veils.
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ALSO,

Rich Silk, and Grenadine Dresses.
Fancy, and Checked *cheap* Silks.
Embroidered Muslin and Tarlatan Dresses.
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Black Crape Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White hemmed Collars and Sleeves for Mourning.
Embroidered Muslins and Lace Collars and Sleeves.
Square Embroidered Muslin Chimisettes.
Zauve Jacquettes and Vests.
Head Dresses in Velvet, and Flowers.
Fancy Fans and Spotted Veils.
Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, &c.

"Wedding and Mourning orders, carefully and promptly executed."

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

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AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

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GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER,—Hair Cut at the Shop......Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses ...... ,, 2

A Supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand.

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.

Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 8 per quart.

Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, warranted to cure the Asthma in 15 days at furthest, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.

Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.

No. 31, Medow Street, Fort.

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ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military purposes. Double Waterproof of Central Fire caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge cases of superior quality for shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

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THE SIND DIRECTORY, consisting of 324 closely printed 8vo. pages. Comprising every information connected with the Revenue, Finance, Agriculture, Commerce, &c. of the Province. With a neatly executed Map, showing the division of the Province, principal roads, &c.—A Plan of Kurrachee showing the Civil and Military Limits, and the Harbour Improvement Works in Progress.—A Code of Signals made between Manora Point and the Camp at Kurrachee.

In addition to the usual information pertaining to a Directory, will be found a general description of the Province, and the principal Towns. A Chronological Register of Events from 1843 to 1861. The Services of the Sind Horse from 1839 to 1861. A brief Memoir of the late General John Jacob, C.B. [illegible] Cotton Cultivation. Wool Trade. Regulations of the Cantonment Bazar. Circular Orders by Commissioner. Selections from the General Orders of the late Sir C. Napier, Governor of Sind. Port and Harbour Rules and Regulations. Assessed Taxes. Government Resolution regarding the sale of Waste Lands. The New Customs' Act, &c. &c.

A general description of the Punjab, and an Abstract from the Administrative Report for 1860-61.

Price Rs. 6.

Copies may be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Apollo Street, Fort, or of Messrs. Merwanjee, Pruce, & Co., Kurrachee.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of remittance. By remitting an additional Two Annas the Directory can be sent to any part of India, post free.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S ALMANAC FOR 1862.

Office of the Graefenberg Company, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., January 1st, 1862.

IN presenting our Almanac for 1862 to our friends, we have thought more benefit would be conferred by arranging the ordinary diseases incident to this country and climate in alphabetical order, with a brief statement of the symptoms and remedies, than by writing extended notices of disease in general. It will be found the most comprehensive and condensed family medical guide in the world; and, as such, it is offered to the favorable attention of all families, with the conviction that it will prove an invaluable work to be preserved and consulted.

Acidity of the Stomach.

Known by risings after any meal, generally worse after breakfast and dinner, sour taste in the mouth, with, sometimes, slight degree of heartburn. Remedy.—One dose of three Graefenberg Vegetable Pills at night, followed by one pill every night for two weeks, or until the sensations are completely removed.

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills have cured long-standing cases of indigestion or dyspepsia (weight on the stomach and chest; heaviness of the head; depression of the spirits; short breathing; shivering; nausea; heartburn; sour risings, and sometimes vomiting and purging). I have been laboring under dyspepsia for some *eight* years and am now quite well, only by the use of the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

T. D. GARDENER, *Fairfield, Iowa.*

Ague and Fever (Intermittent Fever.)

The symptoms of this fever are well known. Use the Graefenberg Fever and Ague Remedy according to directions accompanying the box. Soak the feet in hot water, and keep in a warm room, so as to induce perspiration. The Fever and Ague Pills will act gently upon the bowels and purify the blood, while the powder will act as a tonic and invigorate the system, thus enabling it to throw off the disposition to an ague attack, and the patient will find all trace of the disease rapidly removed.

Dear Sirs:—We hereby certify that we have submitted your Fever and Ague Remedy to a close inspection and scientific analysis, and have also tested its curative qualities in several cases of intermittent fever. We take great pleasure in saying that it has proved completely successful, and that it is a most skillfully compounded remedy. It must exert a most beneficial influence in all such cases; its tonic properties are immediate and highly salutary, and it is richly deserving the confidence of our brethren of the medical faculty and of the public.

Saml. H. Marbey, M. D., *New York.*
Chas. W. Reviloan, M. D., *Wis.*
Wm. H. Simmington, M. D., *Illinois.*
Thos. J. Johnson, M. D., *Missouri.*
Wm. C. Kittredge, M. D., *N. Hampshire.*
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Jno. Y. Terrington, M. D., *California.*
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Appetite, Want of.

Use one package of the Graefenberg Health Bitters according to directions. The stomach will be stimulated, the flow of the gastric juice accelerated, digestion will be regular, and a permanent and healthy appetite secured.

I have used the Health Bitters in my practice, and find them the most reliable tonic I can procure. In all cases where the patient feels unwell but cannot explain the symptoms, or, in other words, where there is only a slight weakening of the digestive organs, without any serious disease, the Health Bitters should be used at once. I have given them to persons who have been ailing for some time, and they are now much better than they have been for many years.

A. H. WHITE, M. D., *Battenville, N. Y.*

Asthma.

The feet should be immersed in warm and weak lye water, and warm herb tea must be drunk to promote perspiration. A dose of Graefenberg Vegetable Pills must be taken, and the patient must be kept quiet. A mustard plaster should be applied to the soles of the feet. Our space forbids any *extended* notice of this disease or its treatment; it is fully treated upon in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, page 102, and that work should be consulted by all means.

For several years I have been very badly afflicted with the Asthma. I have tried everything I ever heard of without relief. Being advised to use the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, I did so without expecting any benefit but, to my surprise, they entirely relieved me. They must be taken whenever there is any change in the weather, in order to ward off an attack. I cheerfully and confidently recommend them to those who may be attacked.

AMBROSE HILL, *Waugsville, N. Y.*

The following Medicines are likewise available.—

		Rs.	As.
The Graefenberg Company's Marshall's Uterine Catholicon	Per Bottle	3	6
Graefenberg Vegetable Pills	,, Box	0	9
Consumptive Balm	,, Bottle	6	4
Fever and Ague Remedy	,, Box	1	2
Sarsaparilla Compound	,, Bottle	2	4
Graefenberg Pile Remedy	,, ,,	2	4
Dysentery Syrup	,, ,,	1	2
Health Bitters. The best tonic known	,, Pack	0	9
Children's Panacea	,, Bottle	1	2

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronized them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay; it is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 a. m., Tiffin at half-past 1 p. m., and Dinner at half-past 7 p. m.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 850 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 25 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 5 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courier Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufacture to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's [illegible]
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
Hair Rings.	Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, established 1861.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Tuesday, 10*th June* 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 0 5/16d. to ⅜d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0 7/16d. to ½d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0 3/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight......	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	34
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	84 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	11½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	38½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2 Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares.........	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares.........	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway......	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company............	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company......	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 Prem.
Do. New Shares............	625	......	Rs. 40 dis.
Do. New Shares............	625	......	Rs. 40 do.
Victoria Spinning Co......	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	......	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	......	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company..	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ....Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36 .... }
,, Loan 1842-43 .... } 95¼
,, Loan 1854-55 .... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 106½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan .... 113½ to 113¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each......................	Rs. 10 6
Bank of England Notes............	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars.....................	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus..................................	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....................	,, 227 do.
German Crowns.....................	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces..................	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106-5/16
Gold Leaf	,, 16-5

FREIGHTS.

1350 Saldanha, arrived yesterday is laid on the berth for London.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 2s. 6d. to £2 7s. 6d
,, (Seeds) ....£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d
To London (Cotton) ready.......£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d
,, (Seeds) ....£2 0s. 0d. Nominal
To Hull ....£2 s. 0d.
To China..............................No offers.
To Clyde.............................. Do.

PRICES CURRENT (June 9th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	222 to 223
New Surat	,,	224 to 225
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger	,,	225 to 228
New Oomravuttee	,,	213 to 214
New Compta, ...	,,	215 to 216
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	282 to 283
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	208 to 210
New Varavul	,,	210 to 212
Khandeish	,,	195 to 200
New Poratcaee	,,	214 to 215
New Accote	,,	223 to 224
New Mangalore	,,	214 to 215

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,590 to 1,595

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.		5-5 to 5-6 as. per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat......	,,	7-5 to 7-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White).........	,,	32 to 33 nominal. 37 to 38 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal)...	,,	26 to 27

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India in 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
Head Office............ London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong and Edinburgh.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

The Bombay Manager of the Agra and U. S. Bank, Limited, is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned establishments:—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank (Ireland) (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight............... 2s. 0d.
,, 4 months' sight............... 1s. 11⅞d.
,, 3 months' sight............... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight............... 1s. 11⅝d.
,, 1 month's sight............... 1s. 11½d.
,, On demand .... }
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11⅜d.
On Ireland .... }
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s.				or Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11⅜d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HETTIBUR,
Manager.

Bombay, 9th May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
,, 3 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 2 do. .... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
,, 1 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
,, on demand ...... }
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11⅜d. do.
On Ireland do. ...... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice .... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business.......................... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
3 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅝d. ,,
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11½d. ,,
On demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11⅜d. ,,

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, On demand ...... 1s. 11⅜d. ,,
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. ,,
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight............ } 1s. 11½d. ,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts....................................... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ⅛ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
June 8	Lord Raglan	Curren	Melbourne 10 March
9	Sam Mendel	Ellwood	Liverpool 16 March
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat 8 June.

Intelligence.—Per Ship *Lord Raglan*, from Melbourne.—Captain J. Roper died on the 16th May at sea.

Departures.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To.
June 9	Telegraph (s)	Kidder	Surat.
	Sir Charles Napier	Bell	Liverpool.
	Rahamanee	Nacoda	Mauritius and Zanzibar.
	Regina	Brown	Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—14 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat—50 natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Monday, 9th June 1862.

For London.

War Spirit.—300 chests Tea, 27,095 lbs., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy.

Victory.—56 bags Sursee Seed, 84 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 20 hhds. Jingilly Oil, 80½ cwt., Maneck Pandoorung.

Istamboul.—600 bags Poppy Seed, 750 cwt., Culliandass Jaita.

Morayshire.—1 cask Charcoal, Weaving Wire, Pestonjee Nowrojee; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., 314 bags Pepper, 471 cwt., 250 bags cloves, 298 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Burlington.—42 bales Coir Yarn, 84 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Earl of Balcarras.—7 bales Sheep Skins, 174 corges, 20 bales Goat Skins, 480 cwt., Goolamally and Co.

For Liverpool.

Viscount Canning.—31 bales Cotton, 108½ cwt., Tapidass Vizlal; 10 bales Wool, 30 cwt., 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Cowasjee Maneckjee.

Floating Light.—19 bales Wool, 57 cwt., Dinshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

Camperdown.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Morarjee Cursondass; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Shapoorjee S. Narielwalla; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Bhimjee Canjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. Byramjee and Co.

Levant.—201 bales Cotton, 703½ cwt., Ramkristna Souzba and Co.

Barbora.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Godoo Premjee; 380 bundles Linseed, 190 cwt., 120 bundles Mustard Seed, 60 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Childwickbury.—260 bags Jingely Seed, 390 cwt., Heerjee Khimjee; 300 bags Sursee Seed, 450 cwt., 214 bags Saltpetre, 425 I. maunds, Visram Kessowjee; 300 bags Sursee Seed, 450 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee.

Campbell.—326 bundles Galls, 163 cwt., Dharsy Bhimjee; 27 bales Cotton, 96 cwt., Nanjee Madowjee.

Themis.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jatha.

John Lynn.—1 bale Cotton, 5¼ cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody; 170 bags Sursee Seed, 255 cwt., 50 bags Mustard Seed, 75 cwt., Topan Enderjee; 100 bales Rags, 850 cwt., Coujee Premjee.

Joshua.—500 bundles Sursee Seed, 250 cwt., Saujee Hemraj and Co.; 25 bales Cotton, 187½ cwt., Wookerda Khtb.

Tornado.—651 bundles Coir Yarn, 90 cwt., Damjee Pursotum.

Euphrates.—450 packages Linseed, 675 cwt., Chutoorbhooy Assaria.

Shard.—½ bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Watson, Bogle and Co.

Virginia.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Nanjee Naronjee and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Leckie and Co.

Zoboah.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Leckie and Co.

Dalkeith.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Grey and Co.

Royal Saxon.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Douglas Castle.—82½ bales Cotton, 288¾ cwt., W. C. Sillar and Co.

Arabian.—50 bales Hemp, 175 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Ajmeer.—300 bags Sursee Seed, 450 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; Loose Sapan Wood, 400 cwt., H. Forman.

Ann Buckle.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Mathooradass Ragowjee.

Morning Light.—1,000 bags Linseed, 500 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Rising Sun.—Loose Sapan Wood, 400 cwt., H. Forman.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Behar.*—3 cases Cashmere Shawls, 46 pieces, A. H. Huschke and Co.; 5 cases Cashmere Shawls, 70 pieces, Amerchund Curumchund; 5 cases Cashmere Shawls, 64 pieces, Gumbarchund Buderinath.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Orissa.*—10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Heycock and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Orissa.*—20 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Mohundbhoy Dama; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sooratram Raybhow; 19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, H. M. Cama's Sons; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 72 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 1 case Sadlery Forbes and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Moolchund Persotum; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Maneckjee Nesserwanjee; 5½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Ramchundro; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mootehund Persotum.

For Singapore.

Wadiatool Rahiman.—278 packages Wet Dates, 220½ cwt., Kaykoosro Merwan.

Princess Somawatty.—4 casks Sellarus, 8 cwt., Hajee Sedick Oomer; 10 bales Piece Goods, 308 corges, 49 pieces Sandle Wood, 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., Chandabhoy Allibhoy.

For Calcutta.

Fort William.—880 bundles Coir Yarn, 150 cwt., 24 packages M. Ramputsee, 33 cwt., 1 package Capoorcachdy, 1¼ cwt., Mooljee Jetha.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... Bombay.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton ... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... Andaman Islands.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... Bombay.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser ... Bombay.
1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... Bombay.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... River Indus.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... River Indus.
800 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... Persian Gulf.
Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ... Bombay.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... ...Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islands.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ... ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... River Indus.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... Persian Gulf
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... Bombay.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

676 Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
393 Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1488 Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co. (c.l. Mar 11)
1310 Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
788 Morayshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 16)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1234 War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)

For Liverpool.

1163 Ajmeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1070 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
963 Ann Buckle, Tomlinson—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. May 20)
1038 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1227 Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co. (c. l. April 17)
1493 Broughton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 22)
639 Barbora, Rice— Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 22)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
680 Campbell, Meikle—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 23)
1244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l. May 19)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
2017 Commodore Perry, W. Williams—Dirom Hunter & Co.
848 Dalkeith, Flucker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 6)
666 Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 17)
743 Edith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 15)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1139 Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
804 Joshua, W. Bartle—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 31)
1210 Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1149 Martin Luther, McCready—Graham & Co.
2377 Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1194 Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 5.)
938 Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May. 10)
824 Rising Sun, Mickinnon—M. N. Bhownuggurla. (c. l. May 7)
1109 Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1235 Star of the South, Reinner—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. April 28)
778 Shard, Curwin—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 12)
800 Themis, Rodgers—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 7)
1138 Tornado, H. Amy—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
839 Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 21)
750 Viscount Canning, Woodwin.—Wallace & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1305 Zoboah, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 14)

For Hull.

999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.

For Falmouth.

419 Victoria Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 22)

For Aden and Suez.

1300 Behar (s), G. S. Brooks—P. & O. Co. (c. l. June 4)

For China.

1600 Orissa (s), A. Parish—P. & O. Co. (c. l. June 6)

For Hongkong.

477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J. Sons & Co. (c. l. Apr. 12)

For Singapore.

501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
1201 Futtay Mombarack—Cursondass Verzdras (c. l. May 12)
981 Princess Somawatty, Roy—E. Framjee & Co. (c. l. June 3)
800 Regina, Brown—Ruttonjee Edulljee. (c. l. June 3)
442 Wadiatool Rahimon, Foster—S. M. S. A. Lutiff (c. l. May 29)

For Madras Coast.

830 Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.

For Calcutta.

348 Alice, Colman—Remington & Co.
400 Fort William, Castle. (c. l. May 19)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

For Zanzibar and Mauritius.

347 Rahmanee, Nacoda. (c. l. May 5)

For Mozambique.

74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

For Kurrachee.

450 Governor Higginson, (s) G. Greig. (c. l. June 4)
495 Union, Jerrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee. (c. l. May 13)

For Moulmein.

364 Lone Star, Dizer—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

For New York.

1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

Not Fixed.

672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
559 Bombay Castle, (s) Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
Carlew, Nacoda.
City of Poona, Nacoda.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.
Futty Allum, Profrung.
495 Harriet and Jesse, Deshou—Tar Mahomed & Co.
1000 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
1007 Istamboul, W. W. Pole—H. M. H. Sedick.
155 Keerata Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
729 Lady Raglan, Findlate—Volkart Brothers & Co.
Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1152 Mellicete, Gould.
599 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.
132 Persian, Lavage—W. & A. Graham & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
1562 Saldanha, Dawson—Lawrence & Co.
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
183 Shakoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Buker.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1114 Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Benares, Wright.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1650 Orissa, A. Parish.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
200 Singapore, G. A. Grainger.
495 Union, W. Stuart.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

For Marseilles.

506 Goa, Bourdou—Volkart Brothers.
527 Ocean, Pourquier—S. Tyebjee & Co.
435 P. E. Caillol, Pépion.—Volkart Brothers.

For Persian Gulf.

699 Sir J. Duke, Long—Fleming & Co.

Not Fixed.

210 Leading Star, Graham—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
411 Futteh Curreem, Nacoda.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.

400 Ark .... March 8
886 Boston Castle, Cherry ...G. S. King & Co. March 18
1106 Caduceus, Cass ....W. Nicol & Co. April 14
668 Caluta, Hayes ....Coupland & Co. Jan. 30
539 Chatham, Sayers .... April 1
710 Coleroon, Hale .... March 23
936 City of Carlisle, Pentreath.
955 Dadaeus, Galloway ......Ritchie, Steuart & Co. April [illegible]
958 Fanny Maud, Pittairn [illegible]
592 Freya, Malst [illegible]
1154 Forest Rights, Chester ...Grey & Co. Dec. 31
696 Granville, Laker.......... Feb. 20
1057 Gloriana, Vaile
1354 Herefordshire, Æ 1, Escott. April 25
1182 Indore
1108 James Smith, Calhoun
908 John Temperley, Liddle..W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 31
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.
763 Nile, Varley .... March 4
541 Naval Brigade, McEwen.
847 Talbot, Spencer..........Grey & Co.
962 Tyburnia, Coote
813 Unrivalled, Crawford......... Jan. 22
632 Veritas, Carry ....Ewart Latham & Co. March 13
688 Winterthur, Seavey ....A. H. Huschke & Co. March 27
940 Wings of the Wind, Murray.
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce

From London via Beyrout.

704 Phoebe Dunbar, Crow .... Dec. 16

From Liverpool.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson.
700 Birkby, Purdy
1060 Caribou, Cameron ....Lawrence & Co. March 21
1278 Celestial Empire, Matheson. April 26
1119 Contest, Jennings......... March 22
553 Daylight, Smith ....W. Nicol & Co. March 24
854 Dora, Banks ....J. P. Cornforth & Co. Feb. 26
875 Egeria, Storey ....John Clover & Co. March 2
1134 Epaminondas......... April 19
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson
1328 Hahnemann, Denman......Rennie, Scovell & Co. Feb. 17
1322 Howden, Verril
819 Hurrey Puddemsey, Richardson. April 16
1072 James Livesay, Broad
1352 James Pilkington, Griffiths. Bates & Co. Feb. 11
1242 Labrador, Quinn
855 Lady Havelock, Neill
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay E. Bates & Co. Jan. 23
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins......Rennie, Scovell & Co. March 10
1233 Norwood, Finlay ....John Clover & Co. March 2
1001 Norah Graeme ....E. Bates & Co. March 17
1669 Oriental, Ballard..........John Clover & Co. March 10
871 Portland ....W. Nicol & Co.
955 Preston, Moffett ....Lyon Brothers & Co. Jan. 18
1008 Peerless, Fiovin
578 Ralston, Macfarlane
791 Robina ....Coupland & Co. Feb. 19
919 Rowantree, Wel ....Lyon Brothers & Co. March 19
Sarah Sands, Ellison ....E. Bates & Co.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair. B. & A. Hormusjee Apr. 26
1060 Shaftesbury Bennison
986 Sillery, Gale
366 Sea Horse, Banks
700 The Duke, Hawkins ....J. Tanner & Co. April 20
1161 Talavera, Blair
783 Victoria, Sanderson ....John Clover & Co. March 14
1131 War Cloud, Mackey ....Rennie, Scovell & Co. Feb. 18

From Liverpool via Aden.

1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers .... March 15
1003 Azuline, Manson ....John Clover & Co. Feb. 17
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney .... Feb. 3
1834 Belgravia, Pentecost
850 Clarendon, Martin ....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1325 Euroclydon, Wright ....Martin & Co. Feb. 17
1118 Express, Kelly ....John Clover & Co.
810 James Jardine, Lermont

From Cardiff.

427 Enterprise, Haynes
844 Lucy & Harriet
680 Ville de Cherbourg .... April 28

From Cardiff via Galle.

1059 Charles, Pollybank
929 Missouri, Calhoun .... Feb. 10
712 Speedwell, Willy

From Sunderland.

885 Alarm ....Coupland & Co. Jan. 18
530 Emigrant ....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1197 Witch of the Wave

From Sunderland via Aden.

819 Albert Edward, Mason
860 Aliporo ....W. Nicol & Co. April 20

From the Clyde.

917 Flower of the Forest ...W. & A. Graham & Co. March 31
462 Ino, Macfie
1187 Portland, Thomas .... March 25
478 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell W. & A. Graham & Co. Jan. 8

From San Francisco.

780 Anne Mary, Jessyman ....Coupland & Co. Jan. 8

From Aden.

644 Carnatic
661 Relief, Lorby ....W. Nicol & Co.

From Calcutta.

400 Duc de Brabant .... March 5
Duke of Wellington
Faize Allum
300 Futtay Salam .... March 4
Glen Isla
Peerless
Seringapatam, Longridge
Tasmania
1320 Zouave, Macpherson ....W. Nicol & Co. April 15

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

From London.

599 Alexander, Tender......... Feb. 11
474 Alice, Anderson .... April 4
600 A. B. Coutts, Robbings
776 Backwater, Griffiths .... Feb. 14
656 Clarendon, King ....J. L. Danolly & Co. Feb. 15
498 Electric, Sprott
419 Emma, Richmond ....T. Lidbetter & Co. Oct. 9
413 Euphrates, Cowen .... Jan. 30
851 Gala, Fisher .... Feb. 6
404 Gwalior, Frederick .... March 25
1017 Helvellyn
496 Hunter, Searle .... April 10
584 Magna Bona
785 Minnehaha, Henderson
441 Nemesis
630 Phoebe Dunbar, Richardson. Dec. 15
543 Scutari .... Jan. 10
745 Sea Park .... Feb. 19
710 Ukko .... March 18
649 Westward Ho, Wilkinson. Jan. 28

From Liverpool.

650 Clara, Peters .... Feb. 12

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 9.

Pope, Assistant Surgeon J. J., Medical Staff, from Poona.
White, Lieut. J. S., 4th Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Saugor.
Baigrie, Captain R., D. A. Quarter Master General, on duty, from Khandeish.
Scott, Captain S., Staff Corps, on duty, from Baroda.
Hearn, Surgeon C. B., 1st Battalion Royal Regiment, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.
Selan, Lieut. A., Engineers, on leave, from Belgaum.
Angles, Lieut. R., Bengal N. I., on medical certificate, from Goona.

DEPARTURES.—June 9.

Wray, Lieut. Col. E., Staff, on duty, to Kirkee.
Worgan, Lieut. Col. J., Staff, on duty, to Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Monday, 9th June 1862.

The 33rd Regiment, the Officer for the Castle Guard.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day to-morrow.

1. The 18th Regt. N. I., will furnish a Subaltern as member of the Garrison Court Martial which assembles to-day at 11 o'clock at Colaba, vice Captain Waddington, 23rd Regt. N. I., reported sick.

2. The Officer Commanding 33rd Regiment, will be pleased to apply at once for a passage by the next steamer to Kurrachee for Private Elwood, 3rd Europeans.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 7th June 1862.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

1*st European Regiment Fusiliers.*—Lieut. R. Armitstead, from 1st to 30th June, in extension to remain at Poorundhur, on medical certificate.

20*th Regt. N. I.*—Lieut. J. G. Gillmor, from 16th to 29th May, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. No. 476, of the 9th April last, to enable him to rejoin.

26*th Regt. N. I.*—Lieut. C. A. Cunningham, from 18th to 20th May, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. No. 502 of the 12th April last, to remain in Bombay and to enable him to rejoin.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, SENIOR OFFICER FOR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, 9th June 1862.

It is hereby notified that the British Agents at Muscat and Zanzibar are Political Agents, and are entitled to the salutes due to such officers in India.

LEGISLATIVE.

Fort William, the 27*th May* 1862.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council:—

A Bill further to amend Act I. of 1859 (for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seaman.)

Preamble.—Whereas the local Governments are empowered under Section LXXXI. of Act I. of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seaman*) to investigate cases of incompetency and misconduct on the part of Masters and Mates who have obtained certificates of competency of service from such local Goverments, and under Section LXXXII. of the said Act, on proof of such misconduct or incompetency to suspend or cancel such certificates; and it is expedient to extend the power of making such investigation and of suspending such certificates to other Governments by which such certificates shall have been granted: it is enacted as follows:—

1. *Power to investigate cases of alleged incompetency and misconduct and to suspend certificates in such cases.*—Section LXXXI. of Act I. of 1859 is hereby repealed, and the following Section is enacted in lieu thereof, and shall be read and construed in the same manner as if it formed part of the said Act, namely:—

"If the local Government, on the information of any Shipping Master, or any other ground, as reason to believe that any Master or Mate who has obtained a certificate of competency or service from such Government, or from any other local Government is from incompetency or misconduct unfit to discharge his duties, it may direct any Board or Officer at or near to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses, to attend, to institute an investigation; and thereupon such Board or Officer shall conduct the investigation, and may summon the Master or Mate to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence either in person or otherwise, and shall, for the purpose of such investigation, have all the powers vested in Magistrates of summoning and examining witnesses and may make such order with respect to costs of such investigation as they may deem just, and shall on the conclusion of the investigation make a report upon the case to the local Government. If the local Government ordering such investigation shall not be the local Government which granted the certificate held by the Master or Mate whose conduct forms the subject of enquiry, the local Government ordering the investigation shall have power to suspend the certificate held by such Master or Mate on proof that from incompetency or misconduct he is unfit to discharge his duties, and shall communicate the result of the investigation to the local Government which granted such certificate."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section LXXXI. Act I. of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seaman*) empowers any local Government to order an investigation into the conduct of any Master or Mate to whom such Government may have granted a certificate of competency or service, if it has reason to believe that either from incompetency or from misconduct such Master or Mate is unfit to discharge his duties. But, as the law, now stands, only the local Government which granted the certificates can order such investigation wherever the misconduct to be enquired into shall have been committed.

An instance has recently occurred shewing the practical inconvenience that may result from the retention of this restriction and the necessity that there appears to be for some modification of the Law. The Master of a vessel, holding a certificate from the Government of Bengal, took his vessel to Bombay. A complaint of misconduct having been made against the Master on his arrival at Bombay, the Government of Bombay ordered an investigation under the provisions of Section LXXXI. of the Act above quoted; but being advised that it had no jurisdiction, the Bombay Government refrained from passing any decision in the case.

There appears to be no good reason why in a case such as that described the local Government, within whose territories the Master or Mate complained against happens to be at the time the complaint is preferred, should not be empowered to order an investigation, and upon proof of incompetency or misconduct showing such Master on Mate to be unfit to discharge his duties, to suspend the certificate held by him, although such certificate may have been granted by some other local Government.

The object of the present Bill is to admit of such investigation being made under the circumstances above stated by any local Government.

The Bill further provides that, when the local Government ordering the investigation shall not be the local Government which granted the certificate held by the Master or Mate whose conduct forms the subject of enquiry, the local Government ordering the investigation shall have power to suspend the certificate held by such Master or Mate on proof that from incompetency or misconduct he is unfit to discharge his duties, and shall communicate the result of the investigation to the local Government which granted the certificate.

(Sd.) H. B. Harington.

The 12th May 1862.

M. Wylie,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "Behar," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 12th June, at 2 o'clock P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

Postage.

		Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce......	Rs.	0 6 0	......
,, ½ ,, ...	,,	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ¾ ,, ...	,,	0 14 0	......
,, 1 ,, ...	,,	1 0 0	0 8 0
,, 2 ,, ...	,,	2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th June.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer "Governor Higginson," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

LATEST SAFE DATES FOR THE OVERLAND MAILS FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY, DURING THE YEAR 1862.

16th June.	1st August.	16th September.	18th Nov.
1st July.	16th August.	1st October.	3rd Dec.
16th July.	1st September.	18th October.	18th Dec.
		3rd November.	

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To Suez and England		To Galle and China.	
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR——JUNE 1862.

Full Moon ....Thursday 12d. 11h. 8.2m. A. M.
Last Quarter ......Thursday 19d. 8h. 37m. A. M.
New Moon ....Friday 27d. 11h. 45.4m A. M

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	10	St. Anthony.	5 23	6 35	9 15	10 4	Date 7th June. Time—9h. 0m. 16s.
Wed.	11		5 23	6 35	10 19	11 32	
Thur.	12	St. Barnabas, A. & M.	5 23	6 36	11 18	0 10	
Fri.	13		5 23	6 36	—	0 53	
Sat.	14	-	5 23	6 36	0 22	1 34	
Sun.	15	Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 37	1 11	2 16	
Mon.	16		5 24	6 37	1 56	2 16	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 10*th.*—Lord Clive takes all the Government upon himself, 1795.

Wednesday 11*th.*—George I. died, 1727.

Thursday 12*th.*—Surrender of the Peishwa and fall of Malligaum, 1818.—Massacre of the Futteghur fugitives at Cawnpore, 1857.

Friday 13*th.*—Battle of Cuddalore, 1783.—Cornwallis appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1798.—The Indian Press gagged, 1857.

Saturday 14*th.*—Magna Charta signed, 1215.—Battle of Yorkshire, 1645.—Battle of Marengo, 1800.—The Gwalior Massacre, 1857.—Battle of Nawabgunge, Oude, 1858.

Sunday 15*th.*—Montreal retaken by the British, 1776.—Napoleon took the field, 1815.—Hurricane at Bombay, 1837.

Monday 16*th.*—Bengal, Chief Presidency, 1778.—Battle of Ligny, 1815.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 2ND JUNE TO THE 8TH JUNE (inclusive) 1862.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A. M.	Standard Barometer corrected. 4 P. M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A. M.	Thermometer in the Air. 1 P. M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A. M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 1 P. M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
June 2	29.787	29.683	83.0	90.0	78 0	81.0	None.	None.
,, 3	29 766	29.665	84.0	92.2	79.0	80.7	,,	,,
,, 4	29.741	29 638	84.0	92.0	79.0	81.0	,,	,,
,, 5	29.697	29.607	84 0	93.0	78.0	81.4	,,	,,
,, 6	29.735	29.644	84.0	93.5	78.0	79 5	+ 2	,,
,, 7	29.767	29.663	84.0	93.5	80.0	81.2	,,	,,
,, 8			Sunday.					

June 2nd.—Partially clouded with nimbi and cirri.
,, 3rd.—Cumuli in the afternoon; nimbi scattered about the sky throughout the whole day; lightning in E. hor. after sunset.
,, 4th.—Clouded as on the preceding day; lightning at night; slight rain at 2¾ A. M.
,, 5th.—Clouds and lightning as on the preceding day; slight drops of rain at 1½ A. M.
,, 6th.—Clouded with nimbi cirro cumuli and cirri and and cumuli in the afternoon; lightning in E. hor at night.
,, 7th.—Clouded with nimbi, cirri and cirro cumuli; slight rain in the morning; lightning at night.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 9th June 1862.

Jumnadass Lalbhoy, Nine, Church Street.
Casimbhoy Dassjee.
Zawool Shirazie Abdool.
Alikalagatos Camally.
Ahmed Daramsey.

THE
Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

Aden	May 18	Kurrachee............	June 3
Agra............	May 31	Lahore	May 31
Allahabad............	May 8	London	May 10
Australia	Mar 26	Mauritius	Apr 7
Alexandria	Apr 12	Madras	June 4
Bangalore............	May 31	Malta	Apr 18
Cochin	May 10	Meerut	May 30
Calcutta	May 30	Oudh	May 17
Cape............	Feb 14	Punjaub	May 21
Ceylon............	May 31	Penang............	May 22
Delhi	May 22	Rangoon	Mar 21
France	May 8	Suez	May 12
Hongkong	May 11	Singapore	May 20

Since Mr. Laing declared in his Budget that fourteen Lacs of Rupees would be devoted to the promotion of education during the coming year, the Press every where has taken up the subject warmly, stating how it should be spent, and suggesting reforms in the Department. While some are quite opposed to the Grant-in-aid system, holding that grants should only be made to help in the establishing of schools, erecting suitable premises, providing an efficient staff of teachers, supplying furniture, &c., just sufficient to set it working; and that afterwards it should be thrown upon its own resources; others are of opinion that the time has arrived when Government should direct their attention more towards Vernacular Schools than towards High Schools and Colleges, that these should receive no aid beyond inspection by Government Officers. Whichever view be right, it is encouraging to think that the education of the millions of India is one subject at least which is occupying the serious attention of Ministers at Head Quarters. In carrying out the various schemes for the reform and extension of the Department, it is to be hoped that the instructions conveyed in the Education Despatch of the Secretary of State for India, with respect to promotion especially, will be more carefully followed than they have been hitherto. It betrays strange contempt for the authority of the Minister for India that they should have been so wilfully neglected and treated as a dead letter ever since they appeared in the *Government Gazette*. If it be desirable that the labours of the Department should be as successful in their results as those of others, the same general principles ought to be acted upon. In other branches of the Public Service, promotion is usually regulated by length of service, unless the individual be eminently disqualified to hold the higher post. When a young man enters, he does not think much about his present pay, he looks forward to the bright prospects before him, and is cheered in his drudgery by the contemplation of the future. He hopes in the course of ten or even twenty years to fall into a snug berth, with comfortable emoluments. He feels morally sure of this, so long as he evinces ordinary talent, energy, and fidelity in the discharge of his duties. The educationist belongs to an anomalously unfortunate service, in which there is neither method, nor system, a chaotic concourse of disintegrate atoms. There is no such thing as a scale or ladder, by which one may climb from base to summit. The constitution of the Educational Department is an apt illustration of what natural philosophers mean when they talk of the three Kingdoms of nature being differentiated by the Law of discrete degrees. That is, each Kingdom starts on a platform of its own; and there is no succession whereby the highest form of mineral passes into the lowest form of vegetable, nor the highest type of vegetable slides into the lowest type of animal, as is vulgarly supposed. The educationist is not so lucky as other Government servants, though he has, in the majority of cases, received a far higher education than those who draw the same salary in other departments. His own service is a very limited one, with comparatively few appointments worth coveting, and even those few he cannot aspire to with any thing like certainty, or even probability. He may plod on for years, performing his duties faithfully and honourably; but when a situation better than his own falls vacant, he frequently has to endure the chagrin and disappointment of seeing an outsider hoisted over his head, generally a raw youth fresh from College, without the least experience in teaching, and with no other claim or recommendation than influence with the powers that be. We know of several instances of men of the highest attainments and reputation having left Bombay disgusted with the Department, whose abilities ought to have been better appreciated than they were. Such men have gone on labouring for twenty or twenty-five years, and have scarcely risen at all above the position which they originally held, while new-comers have entered the field and carried off what was worth having. But there is one class especially, who are more exposed to this evil than others, Masters of Schools. They may drudge on for a life-time, and yet no prospect of promotion is held out to them. A line is drawn, beyond which they are not allowed to pass. Like the mineral or the vegetable, they may attain to perfection and excellence in their own world, but they may never rise into the platform above. There is no such capability of development in their being. Is this just or reasonable? Look at any other profession, the soldier for instance. There is no such barrier interposed. If he distinguishes himself on the field of battle, he is raised from the ranks. The sailor before the mast often rises to the highest grade in the nautical line. The counting-house or banking clerk looks forward to becoming a merchant or banker in due time. But the Master of a School must expect nothing better or higher under the present system. Allowing that an ordinary School Master is unfit to teach the higher branches of Mathematics, we do not think it beyond the range of possibility for a man to become proficient in English Literature after devoting all his time to it, nor do we think him incapable of teaching half a dozen Native Collegians his own mother tongue, after years of experience in the art of teaching. Allowing however, for argument sake, that a Master cannot be exalted into a Professor, is there any reason why he should be debarred from becoming an Educational Inspector, whose duty is to inspect Schools? Surely he ought to be able to superintend the working of a School after he has conducted one himself for years. If he has not made himself acquainted with the minutiæ of School Government, he must indeed be a muff. Why are not the four Inspectorships, to ask the least, reserved as prize appointments for Masters of Schools who have served long, and displayed talent and zeal in the performance of their duties? If they had any thing like this to look to, we should see more heart in the work, than is elicited by the present effete system of exclusivism, partiality, and nepotism. We trust that Sir Bartle Frere, while introducing reforms elsewhere, will bring his administrative talents to bear on the Educational Department.

THE ROYAL AND THE INDIAN COMMISSARIAT.

The British Commissariat is a civil department, subordinate to the Lords of the Treasury, and embracing the following grades:—

Commissary General, Deputy Commissary General, Assistant Commissaries General, Deputy Assistant Commissaries General, and Established Treasury Clerks.

The lower grades are eligible for the higher, by seniority or by merit; the Commissary General was once an Established Treasury Clerk, and any such clerk may, opportunity and talent permitting, some day become Commissary General.

Nor is the Indian Commissariat wholly a military department; although the officers are all military, they are not subject, as Commissariat Officers, to the Commander-in-Chief. They are however paid in the military department; the charges incurred by them for the troops are debited in the military department; and the orders of Government to the Commissary General are communicated through the Secretary to Government in the Military Department. Hence the chief difference between the Indian and the British Commissariat. The former has in the Bombay Presidency the same number of grades as the latter, viz.

Commissary General, Deputy Commissary General, Assistant Commissaries General, Deputy Assistant Commissaries General, and Sub-Assistant Commissaries General.

The differences pointed out being the principal ones, the trouble of assimiliating the Indian to the English system would not be great. It would be an easy matter to have every vacancy in the rank of Sub-Assistant filled by an Establishment Treasury Clerk, who might rise as usual, until, by continuing to exclude military officers from the junior grades, and by the gradual retirement of them from the upper grades, the department would in time become wholly civil as it is in England. This process would secure the officers already in the department from the injustice which a sudden change in the whole system would inflict upon them; while, at the same time, it would prevent the confusion, and evident danger to the efficiency of the department, that must follow such a change.

But we still adhere to our own former opinion that the Indian is superior to the British Commissariat. Possibly, the superiority may arise out of the Indian officers being all military, and, from their education and training, possessing a greater amount of military knowledge than a civilian could by his training and education acquire. The military officer, who is attentive to what is going on about him, must in the execution of his multifarious duties gain a great amount of Commissariat knowledge, and must learn how to apply that knowledge in practice, both as respects provisions and transports; so that when he enters the Department as a probationer, he is already half efficient at least; he has already acquired, too, from his intimate connexion with the troops, such a knowledge of the internal economy of the army and of the feelings and wants of the men composing it, as a civilian not having possessed similar advantages could scarcely hope to obtain. Moreover, the Sub-Assistant by the time he is admitted to this grade must have passed an examination in one or more of the Native languages, during the study of which and his intercourse with the Natives, he becomes acquainted with their character, manners, habits of thought, &c., a kind of knowledge which cannot be too much prized by him, who must in his capacity as a Commissariat Officer have considerable dealings with the Native community. Regarding languages, Commissary General Routh observes, "The knowledge of other languages is also of great importance, for to how many impediments is the success of an Officer subject, who cannot personally communicate with the inhabitants, who must employ an Interpreter to conduct his most confidential intercourse, and who can never be sure of the correctness or propriety of the terms in which his meaning is supposed to be conveyed"? This difficulty is not experienced by the Sub-Assistant who is already prepared to treat directly with the Natives. We do not at present see any other way of accounting for the admitted superiority of the Indian Commissariat. Possessing nothing but book and routine knowledge, and having no acquaintance with the people or the languages of India, the Established Treasury clerk would require a long time to fit himself for the commencement of his duties in this country.

Having already pointed out the main difference between the British and the Indian Commissariat, we shall now endeavour to shew a few instances in which the departments are similar. Should in the mean time any further differences present themselves, we intend to notice them as they turn up. One similarity has already been noticed in the number of the grades; also in the denominations, except the fifth. A negative similarity has also been mentioned, the absence of the Commander-in-Chief's control from both. In both systems the troops are provisioned and the horses fed by the Commissariat, by whom also carriage is furnished for the transport of camp equipage, when that is required, and for the transport of provisions as well as regimental and ordnance stores, hospital supplies, medical supplies, sick soldiers, and intrenching tools.

Until the present year, in Bombay promotion to the higher grades in the Department was for the most part by seniority; the Commissary General was always one who had served in the Department; and officers were selected for field duties according to their real or supposed merits. But it has latterly been ruled that the Commissary General may be selected from any other department; by which it is implied that much experience in the duties of the Commissariat Department is not a necessary qualification for Commissary Generalship; and by which, it is to be feared, the efficiency of the Department will suffer, a great incentive to exertion having been removed. In the British Commissariat, promotion does not depend upon seniority in all cases, as the following passage from Routh implies—"The Junior Officers of the Department are almost always placed in responsible situations during these outbreaks* * * *. Thus an opportunity will be afforded of exhibiting talent and exertion which may lead unexpectedly to promotion." Nor would it be so easy a matter to bring in an outsider as Commissary General in the British Commissariat as it is in the Indian; for, with the exception of the officers of the Department there are no civilians professionally qualified to be entrusted with the responsible duties of the head of so important a department. The Commissary General is selected from the Department in the British Commissariat, as may be deduced from Routh—"For the convenience of the Service, and in order to acquire for each successive rank the experience necessary for a proper discharge of its duties, the Department consists of Established Treasury Clerks, Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General, Assistant Commissaries-General, and Deputy Commissaries-General acting under one head, holding the rank of Commissary General." The Commissary General must have acquired the experience of "each successive rank."

Bread is supplied to the British troops in garrison every where by contract. Biscuit is supplied in the field, when fresh bread cannot be obtained in the towns and villages on the route. Cattle for beef are obtained in the field either by general contract or by purchase in the locality occupied by the troops, the latter for immediate use, and those by contract for the depot stock, which is reserved for occasions when immediate local purchases cannot be effected." Every article composing the soldiers' rations in India is obtained by contract, and has been so obtained in the Bombay Presidency for many years.

The description of transport used in England, in the colonies, and on foreign field service must vary according to the resources of the localities. In the Peninsula, horses and mules were most used, carts and waggons sometimes. In India the army carriage consists of elephants, camels, mules, draught-bullocks, pack-bullocks, carts each drawn by two, four, or six bullocks, doolies with bearers, bamboo-coolies and head-coolies. Contracts are resorted to in both services, and permanent establishments are maintained in both. Neither the Indian nor the British Commissariat supply carriage for the private baggage of either officers or men.

INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL.

We are glad to learn that the Government of Bombay has been pleased to subscribe for a number of copies of the recently published "Prabhu Rupee Calendar."

A fire was discovered on board the ship *Campbell*, Captain Meikle, on Saturday night last. It appeared that about half-past eleven o'clock on the night in question, some smoke was observed amongst the cotton bales with which the ship was being loaded, upon which Captain Meikle immediately proceeded to the spot, and on examination discovered that four bales of cotton on the port side of the fore hatch were on fire, the bales were all on the upper tier. Water was promptly thrown on the burning cotton and the fire was immediately got under, and suppressed by the united exertions of the captain and crew of the vessel. The injury done was very slight indeed. The ship was loading for Liverpool.

In consequence of the continual recurrence of so many very serious assaults and affrays that have taken place of late with European sailors at the Apollo Bunder, in the Fort and in the neighbourhood of Dhobee Talao, it has been found necessary to increase the strength of the European constabulary in these places. Men from the Mounted Police at Mazagon have in consequence been sent to the Apollo Bunder, to the Fort, and likewise to the [illegible] station on the Esplanade.

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We understand that it is in contemplation to form another section at the Apollo Bunder. These arrangements are very proper, as recent events have proved that the two European constables in the Fort are not sufficient to meet the very great increase of duty that has devolved upon them of late.

We perceive by the advertizement in our columns that the performance this evening at the Grant Road Theatre is for the benefit of Miss E. Grattan, and is to be decidedly the last appearance of these talented performers. We are glad to hear that it will take place under the patronage of Captain Frushard, Acting Commodore of the Indian Navy, and the officers of that service. *The Merchant of Venice* will be repeated. We wish Miss Grattan every success.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 7th June 1862:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	83,70,589
Other Deposits	,,	1,09,61,488
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	17,36,278
Rest	,,	3,73,406
	Rupees	2,66,66,761

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	17,33,385
Credits Deposits do. do.	,,	10,59,101
Bills discounted	,,	19,56,479
Government Securities	,,	16,46,370
Government Reserve in Cash	,,	43,70,589
Cash, Currency Notes and other Securities at Head Office and Branches	,,	1,59,00,837
	Rupees	2,66,66,761

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 182½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 25th May, 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 16,583.

Amount	Rs.	7,307	10	3
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	5,545	4	2
Total...	Rs.	12,852	14	5

Corresponding Week last year. Open 109½ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 14,554.

Amount	Rs.	7,230	2	10
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	1,168	5	6
Total...	Rs.	8,398	8	4

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A. M., *Monday, June 9th*, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. scattered clouds. Thermometer 93.

BULSAR.—S. W. Strong heavy rain. Thunder and lighting.

CANNANORE.—S. W. with rain.

COCHIN.—S. W. with rain. Thermometer 82.

GALLE.—S. W. Thermometer 82.

GOA.—S. W. light. Thunder and rain day and night.

KOLAPORE.—S. W. slight with rain, squally day and night.

KURRACHEE.—S. S. W.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Calm, severe thunder-storm during the night. Barometer 55. Thermometer 55.

MADRAS.—S. W. Thermometer 85.

OOTACAMUND.—Not received.

PAUMBEN.—Fair.

SURAT.—S. W. strong with occasional shower.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

MANSLAUGHTER.—An inquest was held at the Morgue, on the 9th instant, before John Macfarlane, Esq., Deputy Coroner, on view of the body of a man named Changoo Gowra. Three witnesses were examined, from whose evidence it appeared that on the 25th ultimo four persons went to the house of the deceased, who was at that time sitting in the verandah. One of them, Luckma, pulled the deceased down to the ground, when they all fell upon him and beat him very severely. A number of people then came round when the deceased went for a policeman. Upon his return with the policeman he found that the men who had assaulted him had made off. The deceased and the police sepoy then went to the house of Mr. Bell, the European Police Constable, who told him (the deceased) to take out summonses against the offenders. The summonses were taken out accordingly, but on the day when they were returnable the deceased was too ill to attend at the Police Office, and in consequence the Magistrate postponed the hearing of the case. It appeared that the deceased had not been attended by any medical man, but that his uncle had administered to him some medicine which he had made from herbs. The deceased eventually died, and a *post mortem* examination was made on the body by Dr. Haines.

VERDICT.—Manslaughter against one Hullia and one Luckma, and against two other certain persons to the jury unknown.

The Deputy Coroner, then issued his warrant for the apprehension of Hullia and Luckma. The case is now in the hands of the police, and will be brought before the Magistrate at an early day.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

Monday, 9th June 1862.

AN EXTENSIVE PORTUGUESE CASE.—*Antone Gomes* and twenty-seven other Portuguese tailors, were placed at the bar charged, the first three with keeping a common gaming-house and the rest with having been found gambling therein on Sunday morning last.

Mr. F. Kerchner, European Constable, and a police sepoy proved the case against the whole of the accused.

The defence set up by the prisoners, was that they were all hard working men (tailors) and that they were employed at their labours all the week and on this day, Sunday they were assembled for the purpose of performing the obsequies of a dead child.

HIS WORSHIP said that the charge had been fully proved against the whole of the prisoners. The first three for keeping a common gaming-house and the others for gambling therein with cards, dice and money. From their own statement it appeared that they were all employed during the week as tailors, but that on the Sunday they desecrated that day and likewise the remains of a child. They were all, by their names supposed to be Christians, therefore their conduct was the more reprehensible. His Worship fined the first three ten rupees each, and the remainder three rupees each.

A RAILWAY DELINQUENT.—*Mhadia Dhondia*, a porter in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with stealing five annas worth of jagree from the Boree Bunder Railway Station, the property of *Rowjee Sooberjee*.

The prosecutor stated that he caught the prisoner with the jagree in his hands, it was worth about five annas.

The prisoner admitted his guilt and begged that he might be forgiven.

HIS WORSHIP said that the case was so clear against the prisoner that he had not made the slightest pretence to a defence. The theft was a small one, but it might lead to the discovery of more extensive robberies. The prosecutor, it appeared from a communication which he (the Magistrate) had received 176 bags of jagree consigned to him, but had only received 126, so that there was a deficiency of 50 bags.

The prosecutor, was here recalled, when he said that 176 bags had been sent from Poona, he had only received 126 which left 50 deficient, but they might possibly be at Khandalla or Campoolee.

HIS WORSHIP ordered the prisoner to be sent to the House of Correction for one month with hard labour.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—*Shreeputty Sutloo* was charged with driving his cart along the Bazar Gate Street in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby causing injury to a woman named Abbae.

Police Sepoy No. 801 said.—On Saturday last at the Bazaar Gate Street, I saw the prisoner drive a bullock cart against an old woman, as he was in the act of turning his cart at the entrance of a gully. He did not stop and the wheel went over the leg of the woman.

She was taken to the Hospital, but had since left it, and was now under the treatment of a native doctor.

HIS WORSHIP found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be fined ten rupees.

CAPTAIN AND PAYMASTER SMALES' DEFENCE.

IN summing up my defence of the charge upon which I have been arraigned, I shall proceed at once, without preliminary remarks to the consideration of the evidence in support, and defence of that charge, reserving any remarks I may feel I am justified in making upon the general proceedings, until the close of this statement. I shall enter upon the subject by dividing its consideration under three heads. *First*, the charge itself, and its three counts, based upon my letter of the 26th February. *Second*, I will disprove the entire of the prosecutor's opening statements, put forward to support the charge, and readily show by evidence, that the greater part of his statements have existence only in his own imagination. *Thirdly*, and lastly, I will prove by evidence, that every statement I put forward in my opening remarks when commencing my defence, have been clearly borne out, and supported by evidence. *First*, then we proceed to consider the three counts of the charge.

First count, first paragraph states, that I have falsely and maliciously affirmed, first that it is clearly laid down by regulations, and the Articles of War, that at the monthly muster of the regiment it is the paramount duty of the prosecutor to be present at the muster. I gave that as a departmental and professional opinion as a Paymaster, and I adhere to that opinion. The prosecutor himself ratifies it, vide his evidence, second day, first question from me to the prosecutor on his cross-examination. "If a Commanding Officer of a regiment is present and effective with his regiment and not officially detailed for other duty, or on the sick report do you not think it is his paramount duty to be present on the muster parade while the regiment is being mustered?" Prosecutor replies "Certainly it is so laid down in the rules for the guidance of Paymasters and others."

Second Question.—Is it an optional or compulsory duty for a Commanding Officer to be present on the muster parade of his regiment? *Answer.*—"It is certainly not optional if it is an order of the Army."

Fifth Question.—Are you aware that the established regulation in this country in regard to musters, is that Commanding Officers should be present at the muster parade? Prosecutor replies, "I am aware that it is the regulation every where." Thus we see the first paragraph is disposed of. That is therefore neither false nor malicious.

Second Paragraph states, "Since you have commanded the regiment you have been almost systematically absent from the muster, the exception has been your presence" "almost systematically" a system is a combination of circumstances, almost, gives it without reservation. Now from the 1st May 1861 inclusive to 1st January 1862 we have 9 monthly musters. Out of these 9 musters, evidence goes to prove prosecutor's legitimate absence once only, when on leave, viz:—1st October 1861, his actual presence on the monthly muster parade, proved by evidence is twice, 1st November and 1st December 1861.

Captain Weir in evidence, swears, fifth day, commencement of prisoner's cross-examination, muster for 1st May 1861. The whole of the details of the muster parade for 1st May 1861, was conducted under my sole orders, I did not see Colonel Crawley at all on that morning until after the parade was dismissed. Major, then Captain Swindley, the officer who mustered the regiment 1st May 1861, states, third day's proceeding, cross-examination by prisoner; Colonel Crawley was not present on the muster parade 1st May 1861, that the details of that parade were carried on under Captain Weir, that he received orders as Acting Paymaster from Captain Weir, to proceed with that muster, and reported to Captain Weir, the muster as completed. Then followed a question by the Court, "Was it possible that Colonel Crawley could be present at the muster parade &c. without you seeing him?" Answer, "No, quite impossible, I saw him coming to the officers' chargers, which was his first appearance at at all that morning."

Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon states, fifth day, on examination by prosecutor, "I was at the muster parade 1st May 1861. I remember seeing Colonel Crawley at the place where the officers' chargers were mustered." Prosecutor then asks, "was it before the regiment was mustered or afterwards that you saw me?" Answer, "to the best of my recollection it was afterwards." This evidence then state, sixth day, cross-examination by prisoner, replied to first question, "I did not see Colonel Crawley carrying out the details of the muster parade of the troops on 1st May 1861." We now proceed to the defence witnesses. First witness. Paymaster Serjeant Bennitt, affirms, tenth day, that the muster parade 1st May 1861 was commanded by Captain Weir; 2nd that Lieut. Colonel Crawley was not present on the muster parade 1st May 1861, at any time while the muster was being taken; 3rd, that it is impossible the commanding officer can be on the monthly muster parade without he, the Serjeant, knowing it, as he accompanies the Paymaster on the parade and hears from whom the order emanates for the muster to be taken, and to whom it is reported when completed. Second witness, tenth day, Major Swindley's evidence confirms Lieut. Colonel Crawley's absence from the monthly muster 1st May 1861 as given in his evidence on the prosecution. Captain Weir, twelfth day, in like manner, swears to the prosecutor's absence from muster 1st May 1861. Then 17th day, Riding Master Malone, the officer whose duty it is to, and who does, always muster the officers' chargers, and hence takes part as it were in the monthly muster. This witness swears to Lieut. Colonel Crawley's absence from the monthly muster 1st May. This witness saw Lieut. Colonel Crawley coming from the direction of his, the prosecutor's, house, in plain clothes, just as the officers' chargers were about to file away, after they had been mustered by the witness, vide, answer to 5th and 7th questions. 18th day, Quarter Master Wooden, on the muster parade (1stMay 1861,) "did not see him, the prosecutor at muster, saw him that morning, should say it was after the muster was completed." 19th Day.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitz Simon, answers to second question as to who commanded the muster parade 1st May 1861. "Captain Weir, I should say." Fourth question and answer. Question.—Had Lieut. Colonel Crawley been on the muster parade, would you not have seen him? Answer.—It is possible he might have been on the parade, but not probable, as it is my duty to look out for the commanding officer as I report all parades to him. Twelth Day.—Lieut. Stewart, second witness that day, "Was on the muster parade 1st May 1861, did not see Lieut. Colonel Crawley on that parade." 21st Day.—Lieut. Stevenson, second evidence that day, "Was on the muster parade 1st May 1861, did not see Lieut. Col. Crawley on that parade." 22nd Day.—Second witness, Regimental Serjeant Major Lilley. First question and answer. Muster parade 1st May 1861 commenced by Capt. Weir; answer to 2nd question, Lieut. Colonel Crawley was not present on parade at any time during the muster 1st May 1861. 15th witness on the defence, 22nd Day, Troop Serjeant Major Wakefield proves by answers to 2nd and 3rd questions, that Captain Weir commanded the muster parade 1st May 1861, and that the prosecutor was not on that parade. 23rd day's proceedings, Troop Serjeant Major Duvall, answers to 1st and 2nd Questions from prisoner, corroborates prosecutor's absence from muster parade 1st May 1861, Captain Weir commanding parade. 24th day, Troop Serjeant McCall, This witness' Troop was the last Troop mustered on the morning of 1st May 1861. The witness was on the muster parade the last, did not see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the muster parade.

To controvert all this array of evidence regarding the prosecutor's absence from the May monthly muster parade, what have we? 1st, the prosecutor's copy to my question on the 2nd day's proceedings viz:—"Did you command the muster parade on the 1st May 1861?" Reply "I was present on that parade in plain clothes &c. I was unprovided with undress uniform to attend the muster parade, that was the reason I appeared on that parade in plain clothes." This statement of the prosecutor made upon oath, having been proved by overwhelming evidence, not to be true, he having appeared in an undress uniform the day previously, 30th April—a watering order parade—and further that he never either directly or indirectly had any command of the muster parade. I take his evidence therefore as null and void, as he has made no sort of attempt to explain away this untrue statement or any attempt to produce evidence to disprove what I have proved on this subject. This statement having been made by the prosecutor on oath, and disproved by the evidence of 12 witnesses, viz:—

Major J. E. Swindley.
Captain A. Weir.
Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon.
Paymaster Serjeant Bennitt.
Riding Master Malone.
Quarter Master Wooden.
Lieutenant A. T. Stewart.
Lieutenant H. Stevenson.
Regimental Serjeant Major J. Lilley.
Troop Serjeant Major T. J. Wakefield.
Troop Serjeant Major W. McCall.
Troop Serjeant Major Robert Cotton.

shuts him I think, out of Court. I disprove the prosecutor's sworn statement, that he appeared on the muster parade on the 1st May 1861, in plain clothes, because he had no undress uniform by the following witnesses. First, Major then Captain Swindley, 10th day's evidence in defence, "Were you on a Watering Order Parade on the 30th April 1861, was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on that parade and in what costume?" Answer. Yes, I was on that parade, I saw Lieutenant Colonel Crawley in undress uniform, with Forage Cap without a peak." Second, 12th day, Captain Weir. Were you on a Watering Order Parade. &c. Answer, "I was on that parade &c., I saw Lieutenant Colonel Crawley there in Stable dress, Forage Cap without peak &c." Third, 17th day, Riding Master Malone. Question. Were you on a Watering Order Parade &c., 30th April 1861, if you were did you see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on that Parade &c. Answer I was on the Watering Parade &c. I did see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley &c. To the best of my recollection, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley was dressed in Forage Cap without peak, and I believe Stable Jacket:"—20th day, Lieutenant Stewart corroborates the presence of prosecutor on the undress parade, 30th April 1861 in undress uniform. 22nd Day's proceedings. Regimental Serjeant Major Lilley, in answer to 5th question from prisoner, corroborates prosecutor's presence on the undress parade 30th April in undress uniform. 22nd day's proceedings. Troop Serjeant Major Wakefield, 15th witness, answer &c., 7th question. "Was on the undress parade, 30th April 1861. Did see Lieut.-Colonel Crawley on that parade in undress uniform." 23rd day's proceedings, Troop Serjeant Major Duvall, answer to 5th question from prisoner "I was present on that date (30th April 1861) Colonel Crawley was there in stable dress."

The foregoing proves incontestibly, first, that the prosecutor did not appear on the monthly muster parade, 1st May 1861, in plain clothes because he had no undress uniform, second, that he did not command or take any part in that muster parade at all, and third, that he was on the undress parade on the 30th April 1861, one day anterior to the monthly muster parade 1st May, and that he appeared on that parade in undress uniform. Startling facts when placed in juxtaposition to the prosecutor's opening statement and his evidence on oath. There is a peculiar circumstance, though of somewhat minor importance, that appears to have made considerable impression on the minds of all who were present on the undress parade, 30th April 1861, and brings it, the parade, vividly to memory. It was in this parade the prosecutor first presented himself in a forage cap without a peak, after which parade, vide copy of his Regimental Orders herewith dated 30th April, he orders the discontinuance of peaks in the regiment. (Enclosure No. 1.)

Another fact connected with this parade also, presents itself a fact of grave importance. In the prosecutor's examination in chief, and cross-examination, he has made no sort of attempt to disprove his presence on the undress parade of the 30th April 1861.

I now proceed to consider prosecutor's absence No. 2 from monthly muster parade 1st June 1861. I support that absence by the identical witnesses who proved his absence on the 1st May, a reference to which corroborates this ascertion, without troubling the Court by a repetition of questions and answers, to and from these witnesses. Captain Weir, commanded that parade, I mustered the regiment, Lieutenant Malone mustered the officers' charges. The Paymaster Serjeant (Bennitt) attended me on that parade. These are all the special references I think it needful to make as regards that muster parade. Before, however, leaving the consideration and proof of prosecutor's absence from these two monthly muster parades, 1st May and 1st June 1861, it will be well to refer to how he has endeavored to prove he was present. First. His own opening statement and evidence, answer to my examination 2nd day's proceedings, the whole and entire of which has been disproved by abundant evidence.

The prosecutor has accused me of fabricating a statement of absence. I leave it for others to decide from the evidence adduced whether he has fabricated a statement of his presence—Second his own evidences, Major Swindley, Captain Weir, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitz-Simon, prove his absence. Lieutenant Bennitt is disposed of. Captain Renshaw saw the prosecutor on the ground "should say 60 or 70 yards from the left flanks of the column, when the parade was going on." The evidence does not indicate what the prosecutor was doing, 60 or 70 yards distant. I have 12 evidences to prove he was not there:—*On the 1st June* 1861, this witness saw the troops filing past the prosecutor, a curious coincidence that himself and Lieutenant Davies are the only two officers who witnessed the proceeding, the prosecutor himself not testifying to such. *Eighth day* Lieutenant Davies states, answer to first question." Was in command of a troop 1st *May*, after his troop had been mustered went towards the Troop Lines, and met Lieut. Colonel Crawley, about 40 or 50 yards from where his troop had been mustered, then, "went to my bungalow," *a particularly probable proceeding* in the middle of a parade; "returned from my bungalow" when I again saw Lieut. Colonel Crawley. Now as "my bungalow" was a very considerable distance from the parade ground, to go to and from it would take at least a quarter of an hour, and the prosecutor, had he been on parade, is not at all a likely man to permit anything of the kind. This statement from Lieut. Davies cannot be taken at any great value. *Same witness 1st June parade.* Lieut. Colonel Crawley was present at muster *to the best of my recollection. Then we have, Tenth Day.* Serjeant Ferris, rather a questionable witness, for it appears that the Serjeant at the time he was required as an evidence on the prosecution, was under an arrest for drunkenness, but was desired, vide Lieut. and Adjutant FitzSimon's *Ninth Day*, to go down to the prisoner, *as soon as he was released from arrest*. Hence we presume he was not tried. This man belonged to the last Troop that was mustered on that morning, of which Troop Serjeant-Major McCall, *did not see the prosecutor the entire time of the muster.*

Then we have a Private, Seventh Day. Private Stewartson, who as far as we can recollect saw the *prosecutor approaching the column at about* 20 *or* 30 *yards*. This witness bears a *most exceptionable* character in the regiment. Then Serjeant Mills, *Seventh Day*. The only evidence this witness can give, is the same as the former ones, *the May Muster*, not one word about the *June*; this witness says, answer to *1st Question*, I saw Colonel Crawley about 50 yards to my left front, when I was taking E. Troop to water. This witness was under orders for *trial*, a few days prior to the sitting of this Court. Reprimanded in Regimental Orders.

13th Witness, Lance Corporal Widdicombe, states, "I saw Colonel Crawley coming from the direction of the Forge;" now as the direction of the Forge, is exactly the direction of the prosecutor's house, as from his house, he would came round the corner of, or near to the Forge, this witness no doubt saw exactly what Lieut. and Riding Master Malone saw, vide his evidence 5th and 7th questions and answers 17th day. The prosecutor coming from the direction of his house, *after the muster was over.*

This concludes the consideration and proof of absence of the prosecutor from the muster parade 1st May and 1st June 1861. I remarked in my opening statement on defence, upon the prosecutor's evidences that he brought against me, to support his charge of falsehood. The only officers whom the prosecutor has brought forward out of the entire regiment, who have made any sort of defence statement regarding these two Musters are Captain Renshaw and Lieut. Davies, both these officers were previously used for the same purpose, that is, to testify against me, before the Court of Enquiry held at Ahmednuggur, to which a reference has been already made, and both these officers were so severely reflected on by His Excellency, Sir William Mansfield for their conduct on that occasion, as to make the propriety of again bringing their testimony against me, as savoring of malice and illfeelings, and their testimony should therefore be taken with much reservation. Adjutant FitzSimon has proved on the prosecution in favor of the *defence*. Now as the prosecutor canvassed almost, is not quite, the entire regiment, in the barracks, on Sunday the 6th April, vide my protest, he has produced a highly questionable style of evidence, 2 Serjeants and 2 Privates—5th day.

I now proceed to consider and prove the absence of the prosecutor from the monthly muster parade of 1st January 1862, being one of the musters specially adverted to, in my letter of the 26th February. Here little evidence is required in support of my statement, for the prosecutor himself admits unreservedly his absence from this muster *vide 3rd day*, cross-examined by prisoner, 1st question and answer "*I was not on the muster parade &c.*" but this admission is accompanied by statements so astounding, statements proved by the evidence, so utterly at variance with fact, that nothing short of an entire withdrawal of his whole statement, as in the case of Lieut. Bennitt, would be any sort of explanation. I tremble with amazement when I enter upon a disproval of the prosecutor's statements regarding this muster.* He was anxious to convict me of a falsehood, little could I dream of the steps he would take to attempt this my degradation, and I must now leave this Court and high authority, to decide as to whose statement (to use prosecutor's own remarks "is a false allegation." We read, *vide*, 1st *Day's Proceeding*. Lieut. Colonel Crawley, *being duly sworn* states &c. I requested the Quarter Master to meet me at the Barracks early the following morning, and to acquaint the Adjutant that I wanted all the Troop Serjeant Majors, *instead of attending the muster parade on the following morning to come to their Barrack Rooms &c. This was done and I had been at an early hour in the morning in the Troop Rooms, and Lines with the Quarter Master and Troop Serjeant Major making the necessary distribution.* As *the Troops filed to their lines from the muster parade I met them near the head of the Horse lines, and I saw each Troop file into their lines as regularly as if they passed me in single files in Review Order.*

Again 3rd Day. Question from prisoner. When you were looking after the comfort of the Troops &c. *1st January* 1862, was the Quarter Master, and were the Troop Serjeant Majors also absent from the muster? Answer. They must have been absent, as they could not have been at two places at the same time, I can't be sure that they were all there, I believe that they were as I ordered they should be.

Again 3rd Day. Prosecutor examined by the Court. Question. Did the Court understand you to say that the Quarter Master attended you on the morning of the 1st January 1862, during the time you were attending to the comfort of the Troops, *while the Muster was going on? Answer.* Yes.

Now let us see what the Quarter Master, Adjutant (sick) Acting Adjutant and Troop Serjeant Majors all say, *without one single exception.*

First. The Quarter Master. 7th Day, Question by prisoner, Did you receive orders from Lieut. Colonel Crawley on the evening of the 31st December 1861, to acquaint the Adjutant that Lieut. Colonel Crawley wanted the whole of the Troop Serjeant Majors to attend him in the barracks, on the 1st January 1862, instead of them attending the muster parade? Answer. No, I did not.

18th Day. Quarter Master Wooden, 5th Question and Answer. Were you on the muster parade 1st January 1862 &c. *I was &c.* Again. Did you receive any orders to be absent from the monthly muster 1st January 1862 &c., to look after the comfort of the Troops &c. Answer. I received no order to absent myself from muster. Were not the barracks &c., ready for the reception of the Troops the night before, that is ready on the 31st December 1861. Answer, Yes, &c.

10th Day—Major Swindley, examined by the prisoner, Question, Was your Troop Serjeant-Major engaged at any time looking after the comfort of the troops in barracks while the muster was going on, the morning of 1st January 1862? Answer. *No, he was not.* Question. Did your Troop file past Lieut. Colonel Crawley, at any time on the morning 1st January 1862. Answer. *No, quite impossible.*

12th Day.—Captain Weir. Question. Was your Troop Serjeant-Major engaged in the barracks at any time, looking after the comfort of the troops, while the monthly muster of the 1st January 1862 was going on? Answer. No, he never left the parade, until it was all over. This witness' previous question and answer, affirms, his Troop Serjeant-Major was on the muster parade and mustered by me. 5th Day. This witness, examined by the prisoner. Question. Did your troop file past Lieut. Col. Crawley &c., on 1st Jan. 1862 or did Lieut. Colonel Crawley see your troop in a body in any way &c., until the horses were picketed. Answer, No.

13th Day.—Captain Hardy. Question. Was your Troop Serjeant Major on the muster parade 1st January 1862? Answer. I think he was, but I am not certain. Question. Did your Troop file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley &c. 1st January 1862? Answer. I have not the smallest recollection of their doing so.

24th Day.—Troop Serjeant Major McCall. Captain Hardy's (last witness) Troop Serjeant Major. Question. Did you receive any orders to attend the prosecutor in the barracks, or did you attend him &c. on the morning 1st January 1862? Answer. I received no orders to that effect, I attended the muster parade. Question. Were the barracks ready for the reception of the Troops on the afternoon of the 31st December 1861. Answer. Yes, they were as far as possible.

22nd Day.—Regimental Serjeant Major Lilley. Question. Did you receive any Orders that the Troop Serjeant Majors should attend in the barracks 1st January 1862, &c. instead of being present at Muster. Answer. No. Question. Did all the Troop Serjeant Majors attend the muster parade 1st January 1862. Answer. Yes, except any one who might have been sick on that morning. Question. Were the barracks ready for the reception of the Troops on the afternoon of the 21st, December 1861? Answer. I have heard the Troop Serjeant Majors say they were ready. Question. Were you in the barracks and Horse Lines 1st January 1862 after muster parade &c. Did you see any troops file past, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley as if in Review Order or file past him at all? Answer. I was in the Lines &c., no troop filed passed him while I was there?

22nd Day.—Troop Serjeant-Major Wakefield. Question. Did you receive orders from any one, to attend in the Barraks on the morning 1st January 1862, instead of being on muster parade. Answer. *No, I was not.* Question. Were the barracks ready to receive the troops on the evening of the 31st December 1861? Answer. Yes, quite ready. Question. Were you on muster parade 1st January 1862 or were you in the Barracks attending Lieut.-Col. Crawley looking after the comforts of the troops. Answer. I was on the parade Not with the Colonel. Question. Did your troop file past Lieut.-Col Crawley, in any way on the morning of the 1st January 1862. Answer. No, it did not.

23rd Day.—Troop Serjeant Major Duvall. Question. Were you on the muster parade 1st January 1862, or were you in the barracks, looking after the comfort of the troops. Answer. I was on the muster parade, I was not in the barracks, until after the stable hour was over. Question. Did you receive any orders to attend the prosecutor in the barracks instead of attending muster parade. Answer. No, I did not. Question. Were the barracks ready for the reception of the troops on the evening of 31st December 1861. Answer. Yes, all the barrack furniture was put on that day.

23rd Day.—Serjeant John Turton. Question. When your troop first went into the lines, did your troop file past Lieut. Colonel Crawley? Answer. They did not.

23rd Day.—Troop Serjeant Major Cotton. Question. Did you receive orders to attend or did you attend the prosecutor &c., on the morning of 1st January 1862 to look after the comfort of the troops, instead of attending the muster parade. Answer. I did not. Question. Were the barracks ready for the reception of the troops on the afternoon of the 31st Dec. 1861. Answer. The barrack furniture was drawn &c.

23rd Day.—Serjeant Elmes. Question. Did you when you marched into the lines, file your troops, or did it, file past Lieut. Colonel Crawley. Answer. No.

20th Day.—Lieut. Stewart, Acting Adjutant, 1st January 1862. Question. Did you receive any orders from the prosecuter directing the Troop Serjeant Majors to be absent from the monthly muster parade 1st January 1862, to attend the prosecutor in the barracks, to look after the comfort of the troops. Answer. I have no recollection whatever of either having received or given any such order. Question. Did you, while in the lines 1st January 1862, see one single troop file past Lieut. Colonel Crawley? Answer. No, I did not.

From the foregoing evidence, we disprove in toto the prosecutor's statement made upon oath. First days proceeding—to the effect that he was in the barracks at an early hour 1st January 1862, looking after the comfort of the troops, that he "had been at an early hour in the morning in the troop rooms and lines, with the Quarter Master and troop Serjeant Majors &c. As the troops filed to their lines from the muster parade I met them near the head of the Horse Lines, and I saw each troop file into their lines as regularly as if they had passed me in single file in review order." All this very elaborate, but quite groundless statement, was put forward in the most reckless manner, with view, first, to prove that I had stated an untruth in affirming that the prosecutor was absent from the monthly muster parade, *and second*, that looking after the comfort of the troops was of such paramount importance, that it justified the absence from the monthly muster. It so happens, however, that not only have I *not* stated what was *untrue*, but that the prosecutor has himself misrepresented everything connected with the January muster 1862, that it would be difficult to comprehend what he can have been thinking about. He *was* absent from the muster parade. *He was not* looking after the comfort of the troops at an early hour, attended by the Quarter Master and Troop Serjeant Majors, *neither did he give anybody any order, that such was his desire or intention*; and it is further proved by the evidence of Dr. Turnbull, vide, 15th day's proceedings and corroborated, by Quarter Master Wooden, 18th day's proceedings, that the prosecutor's first appearance in the barracks at all on 1st January 1862, was between half-past seven and eight o'clock. I must now leave this most painful exposure of the 1st January 1862. Having finaly disproved that part of the count of the charge relating to prosecutor's absence from the monthly musters, namely, the first muster after arrival at Mhow, and the first after assuming command of the regiment.—*Deccan Herald, June* 4.

(*To be continued.*)

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE IN COURT.

19 John Smith and others, trading, &c. *vs.* Andrew Boyd. (Part heard)
David Pierce Bramhall *vs.* Pallonjee Jeewanjee.

EQUITY SIDE.

Matters for hearing this day.

1 Boolakeedass Lallchund *vs.* Poonjah Tricum &c. Exceptions for Argument.
2 Usman Ookerda *vs.* Unnufalaee widow of Hajee Khummissa. Exceptions for Argument.
3 Balkissondass Mancharam and another *vs.* The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State &c. Demurrer for Argument.
4 Ramlall Thackoorseydass *vs.* Luckmichund Muneeram. Demurrer for Argument.
5 Ramlall Thackoorseydass *vs.* Luckmichund Muneeram. Demurrer for Argument of Luxumandass Radakisson.

Causes for hearing.

1 The Administrator General of Bombay *vs.* Shaporejee Nesserwanjee, for hearing.
2 Jettabhoy Cooshall *vs.* Vurdhmon Poonsey, for hearing.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

CALCUTTA, *1st June* 1862.

I DARE say you remember a rather clever swindling transaction in which your government was the victim, and a native of Johanna, who passed off as Prince Aboudeen, the successful rogue, that was perpetrated not long ago in your presidency. You may not perhaps have heard the subsequent career of the individual in question, and as all his transactions betoken ability, backed by a boldness seldom met with in an Asiatic, I will sketch it for your readers' benefit. It will be remembered that he first presented himself to the British authorities at Aden and there described himself as Prince Aboudeen, son and heir apparent of the chief of the Comorin Islands, of which Johanna is the principal. The motive of his visit, he said, was to solicit the British to take his father's possessions under their protection, to the exclusion of the French who were endeavouring to establish themselves in his territory, against his will. The poverty of the *soi-disant* Prince's appearance at first raised a doubt in the mind of the Resident at the Port as to his identity, but this disappeared before a cleverly devised tale of difficult escape, in vulgar garb, from the surveillance of the interloping French. The excuse was plausible; the whole story not improbable; the Aden officials were duped and entertained their guest in a style befitting his self-announced rank. The matter was referred to Bombay; Sir George Clerk declined to treat with an unaccredited agent and directed him to be sent back home. Prince Aboudeen, however, expressed so much terror of the French and so strong a desire to go to Bombay, that his Aden friends could not refuse him and allowed him to go there. Sir George Clerk appears, in his turn, to have succeeded to the fascinating influence of his personal intercourse and allowed him five rupees a day as existence money. Of this his royal highness did not scruple to avail himself till government got tired of him and gave him notice to quit. He bolted, and re-appeared in Madras in the same character; this time, however, furnished with formal credentials from his father. The Madras people, however, benighted, as a rule, though they be, were wider awake in this instance than Bombay, and referred the story, together with the alleged credentials, for report to the Consul at Zanzibar; his astute Highness heard of this and not choosing to await the reply transferred himself and his aspirations to Ceylon, the government of which has allowed itself to be bamboozled by him to the tune of £90 with which he has disappeared again. In the meantime the Zanzibar Consul's reply was received at Madras: from it appears that the individual, whose real name is Abdulla-bin-Allowee, is the illegitimate son of the uncle of the present ruler of Johanna; that he became compromised by engaging in the slave trade on the Coast of Zanzibar and had to fly in consequence. This whole affair is an instance of daring personation seldom met with in an Asiatic, and one can scarcely grudge the rascal his luck in maintaining himself so long by means of such a well-sustained swindle. He is quite capable of turning up again in a few months time, in England, and people at home would be quite capable of lionising him to any extent under the influence of the French-progress-in-the-East-phobia and Exeter Hall sympathy with oppressed Asiatics, were it not that the matter has come to Sir Charles Wood's ears, and he would, of course, take care to unmask the cheat.

The Lieut.-Governor gave a grand entertainment at Belvidere last Monday; the weather was too hot for dancing but, in its place, everything was provided which could promote the feast of reason and the flow of soul—from models of electric telegraph instruments and steam-engines to pretty girls and diamonds. Mr. McLardy, I suppose one of the best practical mechanical Engineers out here, explained the numerous models of steam-engines, which marked the progress of the invention from its first crude state to the present time, and Colonel Douglas showed off the properties of the telegraphs, which were all in working order, and raised the enjoyment of native gentlemen to infantine extacy by allowing them to send each other messages from one end of the room to the other. Captain Montgomery's famous topographical map of Cashmere was on view; and Dr. Simpson delighted the ethonologically curious with a glance at the collection of portraits he has made during his recent tour through some of the districts of the Lower Provinces, for the express purpose of collecting photograms of the various races who inhabit them, for contribution to the general collection of likenesses, of the thousand and one different races subject to our Indian Empire, which Government is desirous of collecting. The affair was a decided success and, as an earnest of future hospitality, adds another reason to the many the Calcutta public already had for congratulating themselves on the exchange of Governors they have recently experienced. Lord Elgin's presence, too, was equally gratifying; combined with his recent attendance at the Dalhousie Institute, on the occasion of Mr. Laing's lecture, it gives promise that the days when Government house was a sealed book and the Governor General a myth in whose existence it really required a serious amount of faith to believe, departed with Lord Canning; and that Lord Elgin intends to devote a portion of his time to the genialities of life, instead of eschewing society and demanding to be worshipped at a distance as did his predecessors. It is a pity an old gentleman with such genial propensities is never allowed to liquor. I am sure a peg would be very grateful on his return from the long rides he makes a point of taking every evening, accompanied by a solitary aide-de-camp, and with two of his body guard at as respectful a distance as they can possibly be made to keep consistently with the appearance of being in attendance at all. In deference to the Queen's wish every thing went off quietly on the anniversary of her birthday, but I believe Lord Elgin intends to give a grand ball on the 20th of this month.

The *Englishman* has received some rather singular news from Madagascar. In pursuance of the mania for aggrandisement in the East under the influence of which the French nation is now labouring, Viscomte de Langle, Commodore of the French Squadron in the Madagascar waters, took advantage of the murder of a French subject by some natives of a petty state called Meni Be to exact from the Queen thereof payment of a few bullocks and signature to a document acknowledging the French right to the whole island. The account further says that the Viscount was on the point of proceeding personally to the Queen's residence to enforce compliance with the conditions which she, having met with serious opposition from her chiefs, was now desirous of evading. The whole transaction savours more of a romance of the middle ages than of the steady, sober, non-intervening nineteenth century. It is hardly credible that the French Government can seriously contemplate the establishment of a claim to the island of Madagascar on a ground considerably less tenable than that on which Edward the First undertook the conquest of Scotland, and Edward the Third, or still worse, Henry V. that of France. I suppose England would hardly sit still and see an act so detrimental to her interest consummated, but really, after the Savoy and Nice transaction, and in these days of non-intervention and double income tax there is no knowing what John Bull will submit to.

Matters are still dragging their slow length along in Jynteah, where General Showers is indulging in his fondness for bright buttons and pipe-clay almost to the exclusion of active operations against the enemy. The latter dodge about in the jungles and burn villages under his very nose, while her with all the firm formality and exquisite dress fo, which he is remarkable, is maintaining in his detachment a discipline worthy of a Presidency town. He is an excellent drill, but a decided failure in jungle warfare, and the sooner he awakes to that conviction, and allows an active man, accustomed to the loose, guerilla style of fighting required, to supply his place, the sooner will our quarrel with the Jynteahs and Cossyahs be brought to a close. At present this desirable consummation seems as far off as ever. Sir John Peter Grant's last act of insanity was the removal of Major Rowlatt, the Deputy Commissioner of those Districts, the only man who really knew anything of the people, their habits or requirements, but who had committed the unpardonable fault of convicting Sir John Peter of error in his impression regarding the state of the country and cause of rebellion, and of folly in introducing the income tax among a tribe of poor savages.

Although to the limited vision of those who have not been admitted to the governmental secrets, the chance of a war with Persia, just at present, seems to have been indefinitely reduced by her retirement from Furrah, it is evident that government itself has an eye to stormy weather somewhere, and is making all taut accordingly. Last week I told you that all vessels belonging to the Bengal Marine had received orders to hold themselves in readiness for instant service. A similar order has since been given to the 14th Brigade Royal Artillery—first the conveyance, then the troops. It would seem as though some credit deserved to be attached to the rumour that another Persian army was advancing on Herat.

The Rajah of Pattialla—that gilded calf whom Lord Canning the Viceroy set up and failed to induce any body to worship, has reached his dominions in safety, and has been holding forth to his subjects as follows: "The Governor General's Council is nothing but a name, and its policy is full of tricks; its great object is to deceive the Indians and sweep all the riches of India to England." This little ebullion will, I should think, effectually extinguish his chance of resuming his seat in the Council at the commencement of the cold season, as he is reported to have told Lord Elgin he was desirous of doing. I suppose he wishes to vent his spleen at finding himself a nonentity in it by accusing every other member of being so too.

Sir Charles Wood is determined that the transfer of India from the Company to the Crown shall be radical and complete, and that every vestige of poor old John shall disappear from the face of the land. His last *escapade* has been to desire the moral annihilation of the present Asiatic Society and of its museum, at present existing in Park Street, and its revival under the style and title of the Royal Asiatic Society in a splendid new building to be erected for it at the corner of a street yclept Lindsay, leading out of Chowringhee. This is amalgamation with a vengeance! What next?

A Mr. Summer Maine has been appointed to succeed Mr. Ritchie as legal member of the Supreme Council. I believe he has the reputation of being a good lawyer and is certainly a very highly educated, talented man. The list of honors he carried off at college is enough to take away one's breath; whether they have helped to make him a stirring, liberal-minded man such as we require out here, remains to be proved.

The enquiry into the Assam Tea Company's affairs still drags its slow length along. The Sub-Committee shew no sign of coming to a decision and do not allow even their impressions, if they have any, to ooze out. The ex-Managing Director, one of those against whom the charge of misappropriation of tea-seed was brought, has just returned from Ceylon, whither he had been to fetch his wife, and possibly his arrival may give a spur to the investigation. It is high time that some conclusion was come to, for, assuming the two gentlemen to be innocent, and the general impression is that nothing actionable will be proved against them, the prolongation of the enquiry involves the infliction of a prolonged moral punishment upon them, undeservedly.

POONA.

BRIGADIER HEALAND, C. B. is expected to arrive this day, and will proceed to Ahmednuggur for the purpose of assuming command of the Brigade there.—*Observer, June* 7.

THE rain has fallen very unevenly all over the country. On Monday afternoon only a few drops fell on this side of the Camp, while at Ghorpoorie, and in that direction, the fall, we have been informed, was copious. At Khundalla there has been no rain, but from Lanowlee to Nigree their seems to have been a heavy downpour, the entire country being dotted with pools of water. The weather still continues sultry and oppressive, and thunder and lightning are the prevailing characteristics of our evenings. Visitors continue tumbling in, and we should think must feel anything but pleased with the state of the weather, especially those of them who have been for the last few months enjoying existence on the cool summit of Mahableshwer.—*Deccan Herald, June* 6.

ALTERING the figures on the new notes from 100 to 1000, and from 10 to 100, appears to be one of the commercial evils of the place. As however the execution is generally so clumsy, detection is certain, and punishment prompt.—*Id.*

IT is reported in Poona that Mr. Showell is a candidate for the Collectorship of Bombay. Mr. Showell, is, it appears, a very old uncovenanted servant of Government, and as he is reported to have good interest, he stands a very good chance of being successful. Mr. Showell, it will be remembered, acted for Mr. Hutchinson during that gentleman's absence in Europe.—*Id.*

ALL the departments of Army Head Quarters are expected to reach Poona by the end of the week, so that they may be able to commence work on Monday.—*Id.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* has a very fierce article on the social and political state of Kattiawar, and if commissions of enquiry, or actions for libel, are not the result, we shall be very much surprised indeed. That the Peninsula has long been a den of knavery has been a fact patent to us for many years, and we are glad to learn that retribution is likely soon to overtake the rascals. We are pleased to perceive that the views of the writer of the articles on Kattiawar and our own coincide, on the good faith and courtesy, which should ever be exhibited in our dealings with the native princes of the empire. One thing astonishes us, and that is his severe criticism on the conduct of Major Barr. We were always of opinion, and indeed had alwas been informed, that Major Barr was one of the most popular political officers which the Peninsula ever possessed. We will, however, wait until the summing up, before we pronounce our opinion upon this point.—*Id.*

SHOLAPORE.

SHOLAPORE, *4th June* 1862.—Sukkurpet in the town of Sholapoor was this morning the scene of a disturbance between the Hindoos and the Mussulmans, and a great number of the people concerned are now suffering from contusions from blows of sticks, stones, and other impromtu weapons. The immediate cause of this fresh outbreak was a Hindoo procession to Murree Devi, with propitiatory offerings to induce that divinity to cease the dreadful scourge of cholera: and having to pass near where many Mahomedans reside a fracas ensued. The primary cause would however appear to lie deeper and is attributed to several reasons. It is currently reported that one or two police sepoys had their arms taken away from them by the mob, and that one townsman has received a bayonet wound in the face. The superintendent was soon on the spot, and the affair subsided in about an hour and a half.—*Poona Observer, June* 7.

SHOLAPORE, *6th June* 1862.—There have been good showers during two days past, which have quite cooled the atmosphere: and it is very much to be hoped that the falls of this essential element will decrease, if not altogether modify and remove, the prevailing cholera, by which many are carried off daily. This disaster has also spread much into the whole country, and also in the Moglaie, which may be modified by the same cause. It is generally said that this is not the monsoon, but this is a difficult point to decide.

The general excitement promoted by the sepoys of the 8th Regiment N. I. who created a disturbance, may be said to be subsided; but only replaced by dissatisfaction at want of punishment to the offenders; it is rumored that a deputation intends to go to Poonah upon this subject. The railway authorities are enlarging the cotton platform, which was much required on the siding.—*Id.*

BEYPOOR.

HOTEL AT BEYPOOR.—On the recommendation of the Collector in Malabar, Government have sanctioned the letting of the Beypoor Public Bungalow to Monsieur Hoaran to be converted into a Hotel experimentally for four months, subject to a report after the expiration of that period. If the Monsieur gives satisfaction to the Public, the Government will be prepared to rent the building to him. The Bungalow is hard by the Railway terminus, and the Collector observes that the institution of an Hotel in place of the present uninviting Bungalow will be a great improvement on the existing state of things.—*Madras Times, June* 2.

SIND.

GAS.—Our Bazaar is to be lit with gas, thank to Mr. Berrie who is now engaged in laying the necessary pipes, one of which is already being conducted to the Flagstaff, which is the first to be illuminated.—*Our Paper, June* 3.

THE "STANLEY'S" TRIAL TRIP.—At the meeting of the proprietors of the Sind Railway, held on the 22nd of April last, an extract was read from a letter from Captain John Wood, Agent and Superintendent of the Indus Steam Flotilla, to W. P. Andrew, Esq., Chairman, dated the 22nd March which gives the following result of the trial trip of the *Stanley* between Kurrachee and Mooltan:—

"She left Mooltan on the 25th of February, and arrived at Kotree on the 7th of March, 1862.

Her goods freight was upwards......	£729
" " downwards......	448
Total...	£1,177

The downward cargo was booked through to Kurrachee. It was the largest ever brought down the river and consisted of:—

Bales of Cotton	647
Bales of Wool	165
Bales of Hemp	52
Dhubbas of Oil and Ghee	522
Packages of Indigo	91
Sundries	280

—*Id.*]

SCINDE RAILWAY.

OPEN 6 STATIONS, 105 MILES.

Statement of Tariff for the week ending 4th May 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers 1,921	Rs.	2,310	7	9
Parcels and Luggage	,,	207	4	11
Carriages, Horses and Dogs	,,	100	11	0
		2,617	7	8
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	11,054	2	4
Total Amount...	Rs.	13,671	10	0

In laying before the public the above, which is the first of the regular traffic returns of our Railway we shall be enabled to publish from time to time, we feel confident that, taking into consideration the paucity of rolling stock available, the result will be found to exceed the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the undertaking and bespeaks an enviable future for the profitable efficiency of the line. In the comparative statement which follows, the increase of the week in question over the average of the preceding weeks speaks sufficiently for itself:—

	Receipts for the Week.			Receipts for previous 17 weeks.			Total for 18 Weeks.			Weekly Average.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching...	2617	7	8	42241	13	5	44859	5	1	2492	2	11
Merchandise	11054	2	4	98105	13	0	109159	15	4	6064	7	1
Total...	13671	10	0	1403[illegible]	10	5	154019	4	5	8556	10	0

An equally gratifying comparison may be established also with the operations of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, which as we have heretofore stated it, is open for 132½ miles and possesses no less than 19 Stations. The traffic of this line for the week ending the 4th May stands as follows:—

Coaching..........................Rs. 6,832-4-6
Merchandize .... ,, 3,009-0-7
Total amount...Rs. 9,841-5-1

or Rs. 3,830-4-11 less than the receipts of the Sind Railway during the corresponding week.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

THE Supreme Government have sanctioned the construction of a line of Telegraph between Coconada and Tallarean, near the Ingeram Post Office in lieu of a line previously sanctioned between Coconada and Coringa. The proposed line is estimated to cost nearly nine thousand rupees, and from the circumstance that the receipts from the existing branch lines to the trading sea ports in the East Coast circle are at present larger than those from any other of the Stations in that circle, the Director General observes that there is every reason to anticipate that the proposed line will be remunerative.—*Times, June* 2.

THE weather at the Presidency during the past few days has been such as to make every one wish himself somewhere else, and in truth to make life a burden. Furious blustering winds, chiefly from the South, alternating with the most oppressive calms—a very disturbed looking atmosphere and heat which must be felt to be thoroughly understood.

Such weather is trying to all, but especially to the European and where the soldier is concerned it would be well for Commanding Officers to peremptorily interdict the exposure of their men to the sun, or to other inimical influences, such as low tiled houses, small palanquin carriages, or other places not actually exposed to the sun's rays, yet necessarily involving a very high temperature. These remarks have been immediately suggested by a very sad death which occurred on the 30th (Friday) in the Commissariat Office at the Presidency. A Serjeant of Artillery had been sent down from the Mount to draw the amount of some compensation bill. He arrived at the office about half past one—dressed in the white military costume; walked up the stairs apparently well, but shortly after became nervous and walking outside, fell down insensible. Every means to restore him was instantly adopted—ice was freely applied to the head and temples and medical aid arrived in ten minutes, but the unfortunate man never rallied and within an hour was a corpse.

He had come down from the Mount in a carriage of some sort, but the eight or nine miles of excessive heat brought on apoplexy, and thus a valuable soldier has been lost to the Artillery for want of juster views of sanitary principles, which surely ought now to be well known. We are not accurately informed whether the unfortunate man came of his own free will or whether he was sent under authority. If the latter, we think it was a grave error to expose a soldier to such a temperature, as that of Friday, during a journey of nine miles down and nine miles back; and though it may be true that a great many men can and do perform such journies with *apparent* impunity, we may safely affirm that there are some who do not suffer from them, and every now and then, as if to warn us of the possible consequences, we meet as in the present instance with a death—a good soldier cut off from an avoidable cause of disease. We presume there would be no great difficulty in making other arrangements for the receipt of compensation bills than such as necessitate an eighteen miles journey by a non-commissioned officer through the fearful rays of a May sun on the Mount Road, and we should hope that the death of this Serjeant will at least serve as a warning either to those who voluntarily undertake such journies or to the authorities by whose orders they are undertaken.—*Id.*

CALICUT TO COCHIN *April*, 1862.—I have now been a few days in Calicut, the capital of Malabar, and the time has passed very agreeably. The information I have picked up is of a very general character, for I enquired in vain for some book which would impart the statistical and particular details of the trade and prospects of this town, and district, and had I the patience I fear I do not possess the leisure to dive into Government Records for such data as I desired to glean. The principal portion of Calicut proper the place d'*armes*, so to speak, is around a large square tank about a mile from the sea. This tank is said to have been constructed by Tippoo Sahib, who, by the way, has the credit given him of erecting many forts in the neighbourhood, besides cutting the chief highways in the province. Whether that miscreant did originate these public works, is comparatively unimportant. The tank in question is of large extent, with steps down into the water; a small parapet around, sundry quaintly carved idols in the angles and the necessary ghauts for the dhobies. Personal purification is strictly forbidden in the water itself, but ablutions are permitted on or near the parapet, the water being brought up by the native in little brass vessels as required. The native having succeeded in cleaning himself then proceeds to wash and rinse his scanty clothing, but on the bank of course. Policemen are constantly on guard to prevent any infringement of such regulations, and hereby the water, (which rises from a spring in the centre of the tank,) is preserved in a sweet and wholesome condition.

On the north of the tank are the Collector's Cutcherry and Treasury, and the temporary Government School; on the south the Telegraph Office, and a few dilapidated houses; on the East the Public Bungalow, and the German Mission Schools, Parsonage and Church; whilst on the West, there are some Hindoo Resthouses, the Government School (in course of erection), and Printing Press. There is no lack of cocoa-nut, palmyra, talipot, areca-nut, banana, tamarind, and casuarina trees in the vicinity, and as the roads are kept clean and neat, and are generally thronged with cleanly attired writers and peons of the Cutcherry, and respectable little boys on their way to or from the schools, it may be imagined that the scene is picturesque and lively enough. Some large sized elephants are frequently to be seen in the neighbourhood, besides numerous bullock bandies bringing Coffee down from the Wynaad, for shipment home. One or two venturesome natives bestriding miserable tattoes occasionally charge down the road at a smart gallop, endangering alike their own and the pedestrian's limbs. Towards evening the European soldiers were accustomed, before their barracks were moved out of the town, to play cricket on a plot of grass near the Public Bungalow, and the batting and fielding are reported to have been excellent.

The town is of inconsiderable size, and its bazaars, and buildings generally of an insignificant character. But it is densely populated, and being shut in so much by cocoanut plantations, must be unhealthy at times, I imagine. The two or three high roads transecting it, are arched over with cocoanut and other trees, in a very pretty manner, whilst the banks of rich laterite soil on either side abound with a great variety of ferns, some of which are very peculiar. In short the highways and byways are full of interest in a botanical and artistic point of view.

There is a Lighthouse a few yards from the beach. From the summit, which is reached by a very tedious zig zag ascent up a series of narrow ladders, an extensive view is obtained of the town. Shut in on three sides, and embosomed in vegetation, with the houses, tiled or simply covered with cocoanut leaves, and the walls built of the red hued laterite stones, or mud, with roads of a similar color, the prospect is not so painfully glaring as is general in Indian towns; and whatever Calicut may be actually, from *this* elevation it is exceedingly picturesque.

The principal Europeans of the station reside at a distance of about three miles from the town on various hills contiguous to one another. Of these pleasant situations, the most agreeable is that now occupied by the Barracks, which are at the present time tenanted by a detachment of H. M. 66th Regiment. Prone as English soldiers now-a-days are to grumble, they must experience some difficulty in finding fault with their accommodation here; for besides having roomy and comfortable quarters, and the requisite buildings for racket and other games, they may enjoy a view such as is, I fancy, rarely surpassed on Indian shores. The hill is sufficiently high to command a magnificent view without being so steep as to render its ascent toilsome. The sea, half a mile away, stretches out north and south before you; its blue expanse dotted here and there with the white sailed pattimars, tiny lugger fishing boats, and occasionally with passing steamers and merchant vessels. The coast line, with its few curves and indentations, can be traced without any interruption to the horizon, on each hand; whilst the forests of cocoanut trees which cover the locality from the water's edge to three or more miles inland, serve to beautify the extensive prospect. At the rear of the Barracks, looking beyond the gentle undulations crowned by spacious bungalows, and the rich bamboo and fruit forests, the charmingly green paddy fields, and warmly tinted new-plough lands, we see the bold ranges of the Wynaad and Neilgherry mountains. Blue hills indeed, rising and towering one above the other, now lost in passing vapours, now visible in the cleared atmosphere, an imposing range of of lofty elevations culminating at length in the round mound crowning the Dodabett range, said to be 8,750 feet above the level of the Sea. We are directed also to observe the gap in the outline of the Hills, that called the Sispara Pass, which, until the railway was opened, was the high road from Calicut to Ootacamund. It is no common view. The background of blue mountains, and richly wooded hills, the seemingly fertile lowlands, and the broad expanse of ocean in front, combine to form a landscape which I cannot but greatly admire.

I am told that it is very hot in Calicut during March and April, but that for the rest of the year a very genial climate may be enjoyed, so that existence, instead of being a bore as it is in Bengal, is absolutely agreeable in the day time, thanks to the constant sea breezes which blow from about noon until seven in the evening; whilst, at night time the land winds are so chilly during half the year that for comfort, if not for health's sake, it is necessary to close up the venetians on the eastern side of the bungalows, and to have a thin sheet and blanket drawn over you after midnight. With the Hills barely twenty four miles distant, the good people of Calicut have unusual facilities for maintaining their health unimpaired during many years residence in the country. Thus the loneliness of a small community living in bungalows distant two and three miles from one another is counterbalanced by immunity from that scorching enervating heat which so strangely mars the enjoyment of society in larger stations.

The natives of this district are, almost exclusively, Moplahs and Tiahs. The Mop is a fanatical kind of civilizer, and a rude vindictive customer if crossed, but being a persevering trader, and unscrupulous accountant, as well as a patient agriculturist and diligent shopman, he has been the pioneer in chief of the prosperity of Malabar. It is said that the whole tribe, so to speak, is ruled and governed by some arch priest of theirs who fled to Mecca after the murder of the Collector Connolly, with which crime he is supposed to have had some indirect connection. Be this as it may, it is certain that he is a determined foe to the powers that be in Malabar, and were it not that the Mops are becoming wealthy by trade, &c., and are sensible that they would lose all their present advantages were they to cause trouble, the country would be a dangerous and difficult possession. The Mop belongs to the most bigoted sect of the most bigoted religion on the face of the earth, and doubtless his conscience, (if he has such a monitor) vindicates him from all blame if he succeeds in cheating an European or any other Christian. There are a few exceptions to the prevailing want of principle, but, as a rule, I am assured, that the Moplahs are a treacherous, busy, pushing, self-dependent race, honest to a certain extent among themselves, but as faithless when dealing with men of other creeds, that however much we may respect them for their enterprise we cannot possibly like them. The pucka Hindoo natives of the district fear whilst they hate their Moplah neighbours, and would willingly aid us at any time in exterminating them all; and as the objects of their aversion are not wanting in a similar distaste for Turks, the maintenance of peace and order is assisted by the opposing influences. But Government, however sensible of the salutary effect of trade, is too wise to permit the possibility of outbreaks similar to those of recent years.

At Cannanore, a very nest of discontented Moplahs, there is a large force of European and Native troops, with detachments at Calicut and Malliapooram, and by means of the rail and sea, powerful reinforcements might be thrown into the province at a few hours notice. Thus the Mops are overawed, and are prevented from following such combinations as are necessary to successful disturbances. What they could gain by revolting, it is difficult to imagine, but history proves that gain is not so much the object and cause of [illegible] as power, priestly presumption, and pagan [illegible] and it would consequently be a most hazardous experiment if Government ever does, (as [illegible] it is considering) reduce the military [illegible] of Malabar, [illegible] misnamed economy [illegible]. The [illegible] to muster strong in the locality, and then, [illegible]

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of the onus of the preservation of public order may be, for the present, removed from the military department, but as the majority of the police force here are drawn from the Mahoommedan community, it would be highly imprudent to entrust the whole province to them. At any rate there is some cause for anxiety, as the Civilians, who meet with respect and consideration on all sides, are too much inclined to form extravagant notions of the honesty and decency of the people among whom they dwell, and with whom they have only official and no money dealing. Hence reforms and reductions are suggested to a Goment ever too anxious to economise at the expense of prudence. This has not been the case during the recently terminated reign of Mr. Patrick Grant, than whom a more zealous, enterprising, hard working, common sensed, Collector could not be found in the Presidency; and we must hope that his successor will prove of equal capacity in the development and legislation of one of our most valuable possessions in India.—*Madras Times.*

AFFGHANISTAN.

The following is a translation of an article published to the *Orodo Delhi Gazette* to day :—

We have received a letter from Cabool dated May 10th, which written by a person totally unconnected with our own news-writer, and giving in substance the same intelligence as that in our news-writer's letters shows that the news given by the latter is correct. There is one point however about the news from Affghanistan which it is difficult to understand rightly, and that is, the extent to which the King of Persia is concerned in the present movement, if concerned at all. The news writer at Cabool writes what he hears, but the scene of operations is a long way from Cabool, and it is usually the case that accounts of events which occur at a long distance off, become very much magnified and exaggerated in passing from mouth to mouth. Besides this, ambassadors from the European courts reside at the seat of the Shah's government, and these officers keep their own governments informed weekly, when necessary, daily, of all that goes on, and it is certain that if the Shah were acting in defiance of treaties either by extending his own boundaries or those of Ahmed Jan, or assisting the latter to do so, information would be speedily transmitted to Her Majesty's Government. This does not appear to have been done. But we shall know all about it soon, for the news given in our columns and in those of other Indian papers will have attracted attention in England. As yet this much only is certain that a terrible quarrel has arisen in Dost Mahomed's family, but whether men of other nations or other tribes are concerned in it is as yet by no means certain.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 31.

CASHMERE.

The statement made in the following letter from Cashmere regarding the coinage is startling. We should be glad to know if there is any way of explaining it.

The mint is one of the places visitors sometimes drop in to see. The letters I. H. S. introduced by old Goolab Singh into the coinage are still continued. What appears very strange is, that nothing but Prussian and Austrian dollars are melted down to make rupees: all the account the people can give is that they get them from the Punjab. It would be interesting to know what state of the market induces parties to send such coin out of the country where they are current;—the dollars or thalers generally bear date of the last century."—*Delhi Gazette, June* 3.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The current report we mentioned the other day about Feroze Shah's being in Ahmed Jan's camp gains strength. The natives say there is no doubt he is there.

How lamentably deficient and careless our Government are about their information—information! we verily believe they have none. Look for instance at the Nana. To this day they have not been able to find out whether the man caught in Kurrachee is the Nana or no—The only evidence of the Nana's death, so firmly believed for long while, rests after all on the statement of two subadars who saw his ashes after he was burnt, and reports from the Nepaul Government, worth not so much as the paper they were written on, and the *Friend of India's* grass cutter on whose testimony we were asked to believe indubitably that the man was dead.

There is a report that the civil authorities here have sent out for information, three or four men, deputed in different directions disguised as fakeers. If they have done so the whole thing was blown soon after the men had started, nay perhaps before—it is rumoured and talked about all over the place, that certain men in certain disguises have gone to certain places for information. We did not think it worth while to take down the names, but they are to be had for the asking. How the natives must laugh at our way of doing things and how very exceedingly trustworthy must be the information received, and the channels through which it is gained!

If the report is not correct, the mention of it will serve the purpose of showing how necessary absolute secrecy is in such a case.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 3.

Our Delhi correspondent writes :—

Delhi, 1*st. June.*—" A violent explosion startled Her Majesty's lieges out of their serenity yesterday forenoon. At first, nobody knew whence the sound came but it was soon ascertained that the 'tool house,' in the soldier's garden, was unroofed and the unfortunate soldier, a private of the 82nd Regiment in charge, blown into the air, and so fearfully injured as to leave little hope of recovery; but as he is not yet dead, the court of inquiry now sitting will probably obtain some clue to this mysterious business. The soldier states that he had but half a flask of powder in the house, and as it is considered highly improbable that half a flask of powder could effect such mischief, there are well grounded suspicions abroad of a much larger quantity having been stored, for some purpose, in the tool house; but at present this is only surmise. The man had been smoking, and confesses that he had first knocked the ashes from his pipe when the explosion took place; he is unconscious of all that occurred after.

An emissary from Candahar, or a person suspected of being such, was arrested in the city yesterday. I have not heard any particulars regarding him.

The weather is warmer, but very unsettled: we had a dust storm last night, but no rain. The regular rains cannot be very far off now. The station is healthy, more so than it has been for some time."—*Id.*

Delhi, 2*nd June.*—" The unfortunate victim of the explosion in the soldiers garden, died, from the effects of his injuries, yesterday morning. I believe the result of the Court of Enquiry went to prove the catastrophe purely accidental, though the question regarding the quantity of gun-powder in the house, is still unanswered, and likely to remain so.

We had a picket at the band-stand last evening! nothing like cautionary measures. After all 'prevention is better than cure.'

The weather is changeable, we get plenty of clouds but no rain, last evening at sun-set the clouds looked very 'promising,' but they passed off and we had a brilliant starlight night."—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.

(*From the Deccan Herald, June* 6.)

The Court-Martial, at Mhow, is perhaps, just now, the one absorbing topic of conversation, amongst the military men, not only of this Presidency, but of India. Captain Smales' summary of facts, has thrown a world of light on the subject; and this one universal opinion seems to be entertained;—that he is indubitably entitled to an acquittal, and that if justice is meted out, that Colonel Crawley must change places with Capt. Smales, and, as a prisoner, be called upon to defend himself against the very serious allegations, that have been raised against him by the present prisoner. When an officer on oath swears that on the 1st of May he had no undress uniform, and it is proved against him, that on the day preceding he appeared in the very uniform which he swore he did not possess,—*if such be the case,* the Commander-in-Chief will fall very short in his duty, if he does not insist, at the least, on a very clear explanation of this inconsistency of facts.

Throughout this painful Court-Martial, Captain Smales has had to steer a course against a strong tide of animosity. Commanding officers have great power in two ways, first, with those under their command, and secondly, with those above them, whose duty it is to uphold their authority. Both the Court and the Judge-Advocate have plainly had no sympathy with the prisoner. Whether the reverse has been the case, we leave our readers to judge. The Court's opinion, of Lieutenant Bennitt's evidence (viz. that it was satisfactory) or rather that (the explanation of his evidence was satisfactory) is likewise a subject that we must decline to handle, but rather leave it to the intelligence of our readers to decide upon. They must remember that the army is the property of the Public, that they pay for it, and that they have a right to animadvert on these things.

Perhaps the most painful feature of the whole Court-Martial has been, the resuscitation—the resurrection, of old private quarrels amongst the officers—quarrels that had been dead and buried long ago. What on earth they had to do with the charges against the Paymaster, we cannot tell at present. But hitherto, it appears to us, that they elicited a mass of facts perfectly irrelevant to the charges. We may be mistaken; but we do not think we are. The 6th Inniskillings during their stay at Kirkee, under their commanding officer Colonel Shute, was a pattern Regiment, and that is quite enough for us. Squabbles there may have been, but they never affected the character of the Regiment. But now the clouds have arisen, and the gallant Regiment must bewail the happy days, when their drill, their band, their officers and their men, were the pride, if not the envy of the whole army. We mourn with them too, and can only trust that the sunshine of their former happiness may ere long burst out, and help them to forget the gloomy days of 1862.

The time has not yet arrived for us to comment upon many of the proceedings connected with the Court-Martial, but when Colonel Crawley's rejoinder to Captain Smales' defence has been received, we shall speak more plainly. Meanwhile we shall take care that every single detail, is forwarded to the Horse-Guards in England. Captain Smales was only allowed a week for his defence; Colonel Crawley has been allowed a fortnight to make his rejoinder,—very justly, perhaps, but the Horse Guards shall know it. Many of Captain Smales' questions were suppressed by the Court—very justly perhaps, but the horse Guards shall know it. Many of Colonel Crawley's questions, irrelevant to the charges, so it appeared to us, but yet very justly perhaps, were allowed, but the Horse Guards shall know it. Yes, they must know everything; for without prejudging the case, we must maintain that the prisoner has had very uphill work, and the sympathy of everybody (as they say in Ireland) against him, since he was put upon his trial.

One thing is quite plain, that the Regiment requires a new Commanding Officer, and the sooner the better, for the sake of both officers and men.

THE TELEGRAPH.

(*From the Lahore Chronicle, May* 28.)

We print in another column a letter which we have received complaining of the defective management of Electric Telegraphs in India, and we also reprint an article from the *Bombay Gazette*, attributing much of the existing imperfection to that passion for centralization in Calcutta which seems to possess the officials there. Whatever the cause, the fact is notorious that our Telegraphs are conducted in the most slovenly and inefficient manner. The blunders committed in the transmission of messages are numerous and monstrous; and indicate not merely gross carelessness but deficient common sense, and a defective acquaintance with the English language. Most of the manipulators, in this part of the country and the N. W. Provinces at least, are young East Indians, or lads born in the country, with a most imperfect apprehension of business habits or business decorum. To see them lounging about their offices with the most ineffable nonchalance or capering about like a set of kittens at play, the wonder is—not that such inefficiency exists and that mistakes do occur—but that any messages are transmitted intelligibly and that the whole machine does not come to a dead lock. We will venture to say that if the management of the telegraph department within the limits of the Punjaub were entrusted to the supervision of the Punjaub government, a new face would very soon be put upon the matter so far as this province is concerned. It is the distinction of the Punjaub Government—and a proud distinction it is—to at once investigate and redress any ascertained evil which is brought to its notice; and we feel quite sure that if it could be shewn to our authorities that the telegraph work was badly done, and that the clerks were idle and inattentive, it would not be long before a total clearance of the department was made. References to Calcutta, however, discourage complaint and hinder prompt and effectual investigation; and the machine becomes so complex that it refuses to work from its own friction and inertia. It would be very much preferable if each Local Government had the supervition of the Telegraphs within its own limits: as the supervision would then be reduced to manageable dimensions—emulation would be excited among the different presidencies, and ultimately the public would be great gainers and the government also.

There is another change which it would be proper to introduce—the abolition of all holidays at the Electric Telegraph offices—and also the abolition of the practice of charging double after six o'clock at night and on Sundays. Last Saturday being the Queen's birth-day was a close holiday at the Telegraph office here, and messages could not be sent at all until after 4 o'clock when the charge was doubled. The next day being Sunday it was doubled also, so that we have here an example of the telegraph being unavailable, or of being worked at double rates, for 48 hours in succession. Sometimes three double-rate days occur in succession, and the result is that the public is deterred by the high charges from sending telegrams at all. We understand that the extra rates charged on Sundays and holidays, and at night, are intended to recompense the clerks for the extra trouble caused to them, and it is, we believe, to the clerks that the extra charge falls. But seeing that this extra charge deters persons from using the telegraph during those times, except in cases of urgent necessity, the amount of compensation received by the clerks for these extra charges cannot be very considerable: while the inconvenience to the public is great and manifest. We quite agree that it is desirable to induce the public to send their telegrams before six o'clock at night, and on other days than Sundays and holidays. But this end would we submit be subserved by making a small extra charge, say of 4 annas, for messages sent at those times—just as an extra stamp has to be put upon a letter after a certain hour. It would be convenient also if the telegraph department were to issue stamps, which if stuck upon a telegram in the proper number would ensure its transmission, just as the stamps on a letter now frank it through the post. All other charges however must be unavailing, until efficient servants are got in the telegraph offices, who will be compelled to do their work with care and assiduity; and to ensure this result they must be properly paid. Whatever it is worth while to do at all, it is worth while to do well. If therefore we are to have telegraphs, let us have an efficient management for them, and let them be so conducted as to promote our convenience and redound to our credit: instead of being a perpetual source of disappointment and irritation. Why should the government desire to signalize itself by its appetite for commercial enterprizes and for the badness of the manner in which it conducts them? Its officers are, as a general rule, unequal to the conduct of these commercial undertakings, and are moreover quite above their business; looking upon it indeed as a kind of condescension to contribute to the public accommodation at all. The public do not want such reluctant and fastidious servants, but want the services of men who will do their work diligently, without the imperial airs or the fancy qualifications of a full-blown government official. If however we are to have officials, let us have *Punjaub* officials, who are quite unlike the rest of their fraternity, and whose vigour, talent, and good sense reflect and perpetuate the admirable qualities of the great men who founded and moulded this school of statesmen. We do not intend these remarks to be of personal application to any one in particular, for they are directed against the system, and we would add that Mr. Dallas, who has charge of the office in Lahore, is probably one of the most efficient officers in the Department.

DISEASE AND DEATH IN INDIA.

(*From the Dacca News, May* 24.)

India is one of the most heartily abused countries under the sun. Our most recent colonies are better understood, and their productions and resources better known. Among other subjects on which English people require enlightenment, is the salubrity of its climate. Prejudiced persons may be disposed to laugh at the idea that India is healthy,—*that* India that is believed in every English hamlet to be more likely to prove a charnel-house than a place of residence for those who have the courage to come to it. Nevertheless we do maintain, that when its climate is rightly understood, and the European wisely adapts his habits to it, he has almost as great a chance of longevity as in Europe. India was doubtless a shocking place in the days when people dined heavily off roast-beef at 12 o'clock in the day, in the month of May, and immediately after dinner, walked miles in the sun without even the shelter of an umbrella. But the country does not deserve to be blamed for the follies which foreigners perpetrate: and if Englishmen on coming out would only adapt their habits to their changed circumstances, they would find India by no means such a bad place to live in as some miserable, liver-stricken gentlemen declare.

Perhaps in none of our colonies, not even in the West Indies, have our soldiers been so liable to disease and death as in India. They die off by the score in every regiment, and a corps that comes out numbering its full strength, goes home after seven or ten years service, only half that strength: goes home, a corps of invalids and convalescents. How is this to be accounted for? People who have only eyes to see that the regiment has suffered, put down the loss to the Indian climate. 'It is that climate of India that is so dreadfully shocking.' Yes, the climate of India is a convenient scape-goat: it cannot reply to defend itself, and people in England think seriously of writing their wills and disposing of their earthly property before they venture, in obedience to some necessity, to embark for India.

There is one thing that will not do here, and that is, fast living. Men may live fast in England or the continent and yet attain old age; but that is impossible in this country. The European liver, worked upon by the heat of the climate in process of time gets sufficiently debilitated without the aid of spirituous liquors. If we but had reliable statistics we should find that foreigners such as Frenchmen and Germans, live longer in India than Englishmen. What is the reason of this? There is an old saying that the first thing a Spaniard or Portughese does, in forming a new settlement is to build a Church; the first thing a Frenchman does, is to get up a theatre; and the first thing an Englishman does, is to construct a drinking-booth. There is truth in the observation. The Englishman's love of drink does him more harm than the Indian climate. In a cold country like England, the habit when kept within bounds, is not pernicious; indeed the external cold requires to be counterbalanced by internal heat. But in India, it is not the cold, but the heat, that is to be resisted, and this is not to be done by liberal potations. The heat alone is enough to inflame an Englishman's liver without any adventitious aid from liquor. Now, we have made both observations and inquiries on this subject, and the conclusion to which we have come respecting the large mortality among Englishmen in India, is, that the fault is more in their mode of living than in the climate.

And this we may add, is pre-eminently the case with our soldiers. As drink is the sin of Englishmen, so it is the normal vice of our army. Men contract the habit at their enlistment, get confirmed in it during the residence in English barracks, and find themselves unable to give it up on their arrival in this country. Till recently, they have not found European liquors so cheap here as at home, and so have had resort to native manufactures, native poisons we might call them. Now, canteens have been established, in which good liquor is offered for sale at low prices; but canteens have not ruined the sale of *arrack* and other liquid poisons. Soldiers will buy as much rum and beer as they are allowed to do at canteens, and then go into the bazars in quest of the native manufacture. The consequence is that they are attacked by that most tenacious of Indian diseases, dysentery, and in six cases out of ten fall victims to it. When it is not dysentery, it is disease of the liver that follows such drinking courses; soldiers get invalided by the score, and go back to tell their English friends what an awful place India is. When the track pursued by cholera conducts past European barracks, the disease seeks out its chief prey among the drunkards. Their habits have induced a tendency to the disease, and they possess no stamina capable of resisting its attack. They die off by the score, and 'like sheep are laid in the grave.' Generals of Division, Medical Boards come round to examine the barracks. There is no proper ventilation here; there is no proper drainage there. A report that might be measured by the yard, is transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief, detailing all the defects and bad smells that the keen-eyed and keen-nosed medicos have discovered, and recommending some new site for barracks to be constructed on proper sanitary principles. All this while the real cause of the prevalence of the disease is overlooked. The men kill themselves by excessive drinking. Stop the liquor, or at least do some thing that will entice the men away to more rational and profitable pursuits, and they will become healthy; and dysentery, fevers, and liver complaint will become infrequent visitors.

There is incidental sickness to which English soldiers, in common with other people, are exposed, which would not be so tenacious or so fatal were it not for their intemperate habits. As an illustration, we may refer to the mortality that ensued among the men of our Naval Brigade who were wounded in the battle of the Lal Bagh in 1857. Many who had simple bullet wounds in the legs or arms, and who, under other circumstances, might reasonably have been expected to recover, succumbed to death in hospital. Their wounds were not more severe than those of many sepoys who were brought, after the engagement, to the native hospital, and who fast recovered. Why should our sailors have died, and the sepoys have lived, seeing that the same care and attention were paid to both? The fact is, the wounds of the sailors rapidly mortified on account of the intemperate lives they had led. Drink had thoroughly vitiated their blood, and destroyed all its healthy properties. Now, previous intemperate habits, even in a cold climate like England, must deduct from the chances that a wounded man has of recovery. How must it diminish the chances in a hot climate like this of India!

Obviously then, it is important to enquire by what means intemperance can be most effectually discouraged. Each soldier that comes out to the country, before ever he has set foot on its soil, has cost the state £150; and on economical as well as moral grounds, we urge the necessity for some measure or measures that will stay drunkenness. Workshops, Institutes offering profitable recreation, and other similar schemes, may, to a certain extent, draw men away from the canteen or the native grog-shop, but the evil lies deeper than in the want of occupation. Drunkenness, as it exists among British soldiers, is too often the result of the prior sin of inchastity, and is resorted to, to suppress remorseful upbraidings of mind. The temptations to the prior sin are greater in this country than in England. Disease so contracted, brings on a mental depression which its victims seek to shake off by recourse to the bottle. And so ruin spreads. The obvious moral from this state of things is, that every soldier coming out to this country ought to be encouraged to marry, or bring his wife out with him. When this is the case, our military hospitals will not only cease to be crowded with patients suffering the hideous retribution consequent on unchaste habits, but we shall have fewer drunkards.

Every journal in the country has at one time or another commented on the subject of which we write. It is time that the Government took the matter into consideration; for the same measure that improves the health of our soldiers, will diminish the expenditure of the State.

THE NATIVE ARMY.

(*From the Deccan Herald, June* 4.)

Although the reduction of the Native army has been, eminently, satisfactory in a financial point of view yet the measure has not been without its attendant evils. The armies of the native princess are being largely increased, as is evidenced by the fact of the Nizam, organising a body guard of cavalry after the manner of the household brigade of England, and the Guikwar, another of infantry, dressed, armed and equipped like the Highlanders that relieved Lucknow. For a century, we have been engaged in training and developing a race of native soldiers, and when they find that, we no longer require their services, they must perforce carry them elsewhere. By our system of disbandment, we have spread over the empire, an army of Dougald Dalgettys, who, it may be readily presumed, will neither starve nor die, while anything is to be had either legally or illegally. When the history of the Indian army comes to be written, it will furnish an array of facts both interesting and suggestive. The British military system in India, was defective from the first. It is true that few armies ever gained greater glories, or won higher distinctions, than those of India; but the Brahmin element which gradually obtained the ascendant, gained fresh privileges with each new triumph, until it eventually became formidable, and finally contested for empire with the power which had fostered and protected it. The army of Bengal, for instance, was first organized in 1757, or exactly a century before it extinguished itself in mutiny, murder and rapine. It was in the January of that year, when Calcutta, had been recaptured from Surajah Dowla, and the British Government re-established by Clive, after the disaster of the Black Hole, that the first battalion of Bengal sepoys was raised and officered from a detachment, which accompanied Clive from Madras. Its establishment was one European captain, lieutenant, and ensign, who acted as field-officers; a native commandant and adjutant, with one subadar (captain), and three jemadars (subalterns), to each of the ten companies. The company consisted of five havildars (sergeants,) four naiks (corporals), two tomtoms (drummers), one trumpeter, and seventy sepoys: each company had a colour (carried by a havildar,) in the centre of which the subadar was allowed to bear his own device, or badge, such as a sabre, dagger, crescent, &c. This was the rude organisation—this the feeble establishment of European officers—with which Clive was satisfied to lead his sepoys against the native armies of Hindustan, fighting under their own chiefs, and in possession of a dominion which they deemed everlasting. But other men succeeded Clive, and innovation was permitted after innovation, until the arrogance of the native soldiery of Bengal became almost insupportable. Previous to the mutiny, the Bengal Government had, figuratively speaking, to go down on their knees to their own soldiery, to induce them to cross the *Kala Panee*, or black water as they termed the sea. The Bengal sepoys had been so petted and pampered, that they conceived themselves to be the dominant power, and the virtual masters of Hindustan. For years they had treated the government with contempt; and long before the mutiny broke out, the most treasonable and seditious language was used by the army at large. They openly boasted of their exploits. "Our bravery and that of our fathers"—they said—"have won for the English Ranee kingdom after kingdom, and province after province. The empire is extending; yet we are still poor. Let us declare the British Raj at an end, and proclaim that of the sepoys of Hindustan." Men more sagacious, however, deemed it advisable to proclaim the Delhi Raj at first. They could foresee that by doing so they would enlist, at once, the entire sympathies of the whole Mahomedan population of India: whereas if they had proclaimed a Sepoy Raj, they would only have terrified people of all classes, castes and creeds. As far as they were concerned, it mattered little what kind of puppet they had on the throne, so long as they ruled the empire. It was just such a combination as might have been expected from a mercenary soldiery that had all to gain, and nought to lose. Had the revolt been successful, Nana Sahib would have been deposed in a day, to make room for some of the chief of the confederacy. Every Raja who joined them would have found, when too late, that he had sacrificed his diadem for ever. The whole country would have been governed by military chiefs, and a despotism would have ensued at the bare idea of which the mind shudders. The Mogul would, nominally, have reigned at Delhi; but the soldiery would have been his masters. The delegates despatched to this Presidency were always careful to impress upon the soldiers with whom they came in contact, that the sepoys were to fill all places of power and emolument. The British Raj they acknowledged was not at all a bad Raj; the Delhi Raj in times past had been very good indeed; but the Sepoy Raj was the one which they wanted. Had these men, however, been held within the due bounds of military discipline, they would never have even dreamt of revolt. They only felt themselves a power in consequence of all their demands being so readily conceded. From the first, the whole economy of the Bengal Army was defective, as was pointed out, again and again, by some of the first soldiers of the age. Its system of promotion was especially calculated to excite discontent. While in the Army of Bombay, the promotion was the reward of merit, in that of Bengal it was the result of old age. The inevitable consequence of such a state of things was that their native commissioned officers were useless, or worse, positively harmful in sustaining discipline; and that there was absolutely no inducement or incentive, to good conduct among the sepoys. Some persons attributed the mutinies to the paucity of European officers; but they were attributable to the want of any officers at all! In the Bombay Army, when the Bengal officers heard of only half a dozen officers being present at head quarters, they would raise a howl of indignation at Government jobbery, quite forgetting that besides these, there were a dozen or two of native gentlemen equally efficient in command during peace, as so many European officers, and that any attempt at mutiny would be at once betrayed by the various aspirants for promotion. But in the Bengal Army there were no chance of this kind. However clever a man might be, he had no hope but his pension, to obtain which he, of course, was in the habit of malingering. He might drudge on for ever, seeing worse men promoted without any prospect of elevation himself, until age had sapped ambition. To the system of promotion which obtained in the Bombay army, this Presidency in a great measure, owed its safety during the crisis. When the hour of trial and temptation arrived, the sepoys of Bombay and Madras with a few exceptions, stood to their colours and were true to their traditions. To their honour and devotion future ages will point as noble examples of the highest virtues which can adorn soldiers. The sepoy of the Bombay Army have exhibited their bravery in many lands. They have fought beneath the Pyramids, and their blood has crimsoned the snows of Affghanistan. We can read upon their colours the names of nearly a score of victories,—from the battle of the Nile to their later triumphs in Central India, under the victorious Rose; and their conduct upon every occasion has been all that a General could desire. It matters little to the Bombay sepoy to what country he is ordered to proceed; he would sail for Japan as readily as he would for Canada. He can do his work in any clime, and he succumbs to neither privation nor fatigue. In the perils through which we passed in 1857-58, he honestly and unflinchingly did his duty. His loyalty will, therefore, occupy a prominent position in the history of the empire to which he has sworn allegiance. Unfortunately, however, we have not shewn ourselves so grateful for his services as he had a right to expect, and should evil days arise, government ought almost to be ashamed to rely in his loyalty. It is, however, with the disbanded soldiers of the Indian army that, we have now chiefly to do, and we trust the government will be vigilant in watching what becomes of the thousands of drilled and disciplined men, that have been scattered, discontented and disgusted, over the land. The press of the North-West Provinces contains any thing but reassuring accounts from that quarter, and the *Delhi Gazette* and *Mofussilite* are rather surprised that Englishmen should be found going about without revolvers! There must be something to justify journalists indulging in such a strain of writing as this, or they would scarcely consider it a matter for wonder, that gentlemen preferred taking their morning and evening exercise, without being encumbered with fire-arms. At all events, it cannot be denied that a dangerous element has been let loose in India; and that a careful watch should be instituted to defect the channels into which it runs is equally incontrovertible. We do not apprehend much danger from either the Highlanders of the Guikwar, or even the Horse-guards of the Nizam, but there are still sullen and suspicious states in the Empire, and Government should consequently be on its guard. Even an insurrection of savages is a dangerous incident when directed by a few disciplined men, as we have found to our cost on more than one occasion. It took us nearly three years to coerce the Waghurs, and we are at this moment compelled to employ a field-force under the command of a general officer to subject the rebellious tribes of our North-East Frontier. To be forwarned is to be forearmed, and vigilance on the part of government is not a sympton of distrust, with respect to the people.

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Bombay, 2nd June 1862.

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PARTICULARS of the Landed property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq., deceased, to be sold in three Lots by Public Auction, by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., at their Auction Rooms, on or about the middle of June.

Lot No. 1.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, and Buildings thereon, erected and built situate, lying, and being, at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, called Borah Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the house of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a Lane which now is, and at all time hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thorough fare, and on or towards the South by Lot No. 2 and 3.

Lot No. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Land, or ground, situate with the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-five square yards, or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, Called Borah Bazar Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by Lot No. 3, on or towards the North by Lot No. 1, and on or towards the South by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is numbered 455 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

Lot No. 3.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by lot No. 2, on or towards the West by a place called "Thanuck," on or towards the North by lot No. 1, and on the South by the Hallalcore's passage, forming part of the adjoining property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is numbered 455 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

The Plans of the respective Lots and the Conditions of Sale, subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of Messrs. Faithfull and Keir, No. 5, Forbes Street, or at the Office of the Auctioneers, three days before the sale.

Lots may be viewed between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., on application to the Auctioneers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th June 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

All Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms :—

2000 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
1850 ,, ,, Longcloth.
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12 Bales Mule and Water Twist.
4 Pieces Velvet Carpet.
A lot of Neat English Chairs.
3 Sets of Tea Trays.

To close an account.

A rare opportunity for Commanders of Vessels.
64 Barrels Salt Beef.

And on Account of Abdool Husson, Golam Husson and Sumsoodeen Casumjee, the first purchasers,

A quantity of Bath Bricks.

3 Cases Milinery, comprising:—Colored Silk Rosettes, Embroidery Braid, Colored Silk Trimmings, Colored and Gold ditto, Black Silk Ornaments, ditto Pompon Trimmings, Quilted Ribbons, Colored Silk Buttons, White Silk Fringe, Black Ornaments, White Cotton Milan, White Drop Trimming, Rosettes, &c.

400 Lady's Dresses.
A few dozen of Roans, of assorted colors.
Ditto Japan Leather.
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An Invoice of very superior Bohemian Glass Ware, comprising some of the most beautiful Ornamental Vases, Toilet Bottles, &c., ever imported into Bombay.

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An assortment of Jewellery.
A few Brown Cloth Coats.

ALSO

To close a Consignment.

A few Family Bibles, handsomely bound in Morocco and Gilt, with references and commentaries.

SALE OF NEW BOOKS.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Action at their Rooms:—2 Cases Books ex *Speedy* and two ex *Land O'Cakes*, comprising—Adam Brown, Adventures of Willis the Pilot, Arthur Arundel, Poe's Poetical Works, Goldsmith's Poetical Works, Recollections of a Detective Police Officer, Robinson Crusoe, Rural Sketches, Swiss Family, Robinson, Sports and Pastimes, Adventures on the Phillipine Islands, Uncle Tom's Cabin, All in the wrong, by Theodore Hook, The Attractive Man, The Bride Elect, Cavendish, Albert Smith's Comic Tales, Courtship and Wedlock, The Deserted Wife, The Flying Dutchman, Godfrey Malvson, Jack Brag, The Jilt, Legends and Stories of Ireland, Life of a Beauty Lottery of Marriage, Love Match, Precept and Practice, The Port Admiral, The Widow and the Marquis, Woman of the World, Experiences of a Barrister, Naval Heroes of Great Britain, Scalp Hunters, Trial and Triumph, Handy Andy, The White Wolf of Brittany, The Madman of St. James, The Jealous Wife, The Count of Monte Christo, Memoirs of a Physician, The Wood Rangers, Lady Jane Grey, The Young Husband, The Pretty Cousin, A Warning to Wives, Confession of a Pretty Woman, Revelations of a Catholic Priest, Stories of the Peninsular War, The Marrying Man, The Refugees, Breach of Promise, Confession of an Etonian, The Regent's Daughter, The Young Widow, Harry Hamilton, Widows and Widowers, The Black Pophet, Phantom Regiment, The Inheritance, The Cardinal's Daughter, Tales of the Coast Guard, and two or three hundred other Works, all of which will be on view the day before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will hold at their Rooms, their usual Auction, when they will also submit to auction at 2 p. m. 2 Shares in the Seventh Bombay Laudable Society, particulars of which will be made known at the time of sale.

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The Works of Thomas Hood. Vol. 2	4	8
The Book-hunter, &c. By J. H. Burton	5	12
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